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## Near East/South Asia Report

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21 October 1985

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ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

TURKISH PAPER CRITICIZES WHITAKER'S REPORT PRESENTED TO UN

Istanbul MARMARA in Armenian 9 Aug 95 pp 1, 4

[Text] The correspondent of MILLIYET writes from Ankara: In Geneva, the United Nations Sub-Committee on Human Rights will examine the "Armenian Report" prepared by the English reporter Ben Whitaker which contains several points unfavorable for Turkey. For the first time, one of the organizations attached to the United Nations is dealing with assertions that a great number of Armenians were killed during the Ottoman Empire.

Despite all the efforts by Turkey and the direct or indirect initiatives, Whitaker has drawn up his biased report and has handed it to the Sub-Committee on Human Rights. While Turkey has no possibility of defending itself at the meeting to be held in Geneva, it is also pointed out that the president of the said meeting will be the representative of Greece.

The Committee reporter and former parliamentarian Ben Whitaker who has prepared his report on the mass murders of the 20th century, has given a prominent place to the "Armenian Genocide", insisting that the Armenian assertions had been verified and so far found to be true. "The Genocide perpetrated by the Nazis against the Jews was not the only genocide of the 20th century, unfortunately. In the years 1915-1916, the Ottomans massacred Armenians, in 1919 Jews were massacred in the Ukraine, the Hutus were massacred in 1965 in Burundi by the Tutsis, while in 1972 a section of the population of Paraguay was massacred.

According to impartial experts and witnesses, almost half of the Armenians living in those days or at least one and a half million Armenians were either sent on death marches or were massacred outright".

12364  
CSO: 4605/216

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE SENATE APPROVES PRESENTING ARMENIAN QUESTION TO UN

Beirut ZARTONK in Armenian 2 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] On Thursday 30 May the Senate of the Republic of Argentina ratified the proposal voted unanimously by the Parliament on 17 April to present the proposition regarding the Armenian Case to the UN.

This proposition was presented to the Senate by the Senator Adolfo Gass, member of the Radical Party and chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Senate in response to the appeal of the Armenian inter-party Council.

In this manner, the Armenian inter-party Council once again proved its dedication and energetic activity to the task of presenting the Armenian Genocide at international instances.

We present below the communique of the Council as well as the letter addressed to the Council by Adolfo Gass.

Communique

The Armenian inter-party Council hereby informs that the work started last year and which was revealed by the 9 January and 13 May 1985 texts has already been incorporated in the agenda of the Argentine Senate, recommending the Supreme National Body to help in the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

Alexandro Semizian  
Secretary

Pedro Luis Bartamian  
President

Adolfo Gass Letter

To the Distinguished Senate of the Argentine

To the President of the Commission of Foreign Affairs

National Senator Adolfo Gass is pleased to appeal to the President of the Armenian inter-party Council, enclosing a copy of the plan to ask the National Executive Body to support in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the

recognition of the Armenian Genocide, within the framework of the 1948 Convention condemning Genocide.

In this manner, the Radical Party has given satisfaction to the aspirations of the Armenian community that has chosen the Argentine soil as its own land.

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CSO: 4605/221

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN-CUBAN COOPERATION--There are new prospects for cooperation between Algeria and Cuba in the fields of hydraulics, environment, and forestry. A protocol at the end of talks with Cuban Minister Balmaseda was signed this afternoon in Algiers before he left our capital at the end of his visit.  
[Summary] [Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 18 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 4500/6

EGYPT

# MEDIA URGED TO INCREASE COVERAGE OF MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

Cairo AL-SIYASI in Arabic 4 Aug 85 p 5

[Commentary by 'Abd-al-Sattar al-Tawilah: "International Festival Gives Us Free Support!"]

[Text] A strange matter, this media silence in most of the Egyptian press towards that international festival in which 20,000 youths from 120 countries are participating, defending the Palestinian and Arab nationalist right to confront Israeli aggression and occupation.

The 12th festival of youths and students from around the world is meeting for 8 days in the city of Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union, in an atmosphere of friendship, amity, and warm celebrations, in which this great number of international youth are participating, mingling with Soviet youth. They are discussing mankind's most serious problems, of which the most important are world peace, the seriousness of the nuclear arms race, and the Star Wars program, etc. These are problems which naturally concern us in the Middle East since we know that there are Pershing and cruise missiles deployed on the Italian island of Sicily aimed in the direction of the Middle East.

The rationale of the United States and NATO for deploying missiles and aiming them towards the Middle East is that it is a precautionary measure to strike the Soviet armies if they occupy the Middle East. Yet most political observers say that the basic goal of aiming them in that direction is to force every country in the Middle east to forsake a policy of neutrality if World War III breaks out.

The youth of the world are discussing all the problems of national liberation, among which are the matter of the Palestinian people and Israel's occupation of Arab land. They are adopting decisions and recommendations favorable to the Arabs 100 percent.

In spite of all this, the Egyptian press is not giving that festival its due; instead it is ignoring it completely, in spite of Egyptian television's presenting the rally in news broadcasts for 2 successive days. This shows the relative superiority of the level of consciousness and appreciation for international situations in television. (We say relatively because the matter took up no more than a minute and a half on the broadcast.) Television did not think of sending a camera crew to cover what was going on at the rally.

One asks, "How can we ignore this whole-hearted and freely given support for us from a rally which reflects the extraordinary influence of youth?"

It might be said that this festival is leftist in orientation. Very well, let it be. However, this is not correct because there are conservative and right-wing youth organizations attending the conference. Nevertheless the left-wing in the world is not insignificant; rather the leftist youth movement is the strongest youth movement in the world and more than half of the world's youth belong to it. A national movement in the world cannot [ignore] these youth; if they did they would lose a lot. We will give a simple example: the position of the world's youth concerning Iraq's war against Iran. Because of the Iraqi leftist youth movement strike while the international youth movement was unaware, there was no sympathy or support for Iraq's position, although Iraq announced 100 times that it wanted peace with Iran.

The international youth movement influences the policy of governments, especially the Western international youth movement which is large and influential, proof of which is the influence of the American youth in forcing their government to stop the war in Vietnam and what it is now doing to attack the American missile bases in America itself.

We must pay attention to any youth conference in the world, no matter what its leanings. Thus we supported the trip of an Egyptian delegation headed by Dr Mustafa al-Faqi to the youth conference in Jamaica which was held 6 months ago. Although it was held under the sponsorship and supervision of the United States, it was a conference in which the presence of an Egyptian delegation was able to make the conference adopt a resolution supporting the rights of self-determination of the Palestinian people and the necessity of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories. This important Arab achievement occurred in spite of the opposition from the American and Israeli delegations.

It is truly distressing that the youth of some of the parties were unable to participate in that festival. The Egyptian delegation which traveled [to the festival] only included youths from the National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG) and labor parties and a number of independent youths. This was due to bureaucratic matters and party rivalries concerning the invitation to that festival.

Despite the fact that the absence of some of the parties is unfortunate and annoying and represents a great loss, it is expected, and we can say with confidence, that the youths who traveled from the two parties and the independent ones who participated in the festival are carrying the viewpoint of the Egyptian and Arab youths concerning their liberation problems, both political and social. The youth of the world will come to understand the extent of the problem of the Palestinian people and Israeli aggression. Even more important, they will be establishing regular ties with the international youth organizations to continue to cooperate and coordinate to defend our causes and other matters.

Also it is a good opportunity for the Egyptian youth to meet the Soviet youth and talk to them about our hopes for progress and social development in a framework of social justice.

These contacts between the youth of Egypt and the USSR contribute to effective participation in developing improved relations between them both. It is clear that the government realizes this and understands it.

We are awaiting the return of the Egyptian youth delegation to tell us about the international enthusiasm that they saw for our problems, about the benefit they derived from their experiences, and about the Arab news which they gave to the youth of the world.

At that time, we hope that all Egyptian media will have turned their attention to the festival and have realized its importance, significance and utility to us!

CSO: 4504/486

EGYPT

PETROLEUM MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] THE Minister of Petroleum, Mr Abdul Hadi Kandil said that the petroleum sector will save 2,015 million dollars for the state budget in spite of fluctuations in the international oil market.

Related to the recent rise in local petrol, prices the Minister said in an interview with the Egyptian gazette, that the volume of petrol exports used to be about one million tons, which dropped to 400,000 tons as a result of high consumption rates.

A firm measure was therefore required to rationalise consumption, as the rate in 1967 was about 300,000 tons which went up to 450,000 and further leaped to 2,100,000

tons this year, said the Minister.

The ideal solution for curbing petroleum consumption, said Dr Kandil is extending natural gas to the whole of Greater Cairo which consumes about 60 per cent out of the total 600,000 tons consumed annually.

He explained that 800,000 houses in Cairo and Giza will be provided with natural gas within the coming four years. Natural gas is already extended to 220,000 flats in Helwan, Maadi, Heliopolis, Nasr City and Hadaiq el-Koba, he said.

The Minister affirmed that the petroleum sector contributes to the reconstruction

and development of Sinai through a large number of projects, mainly the exploitation of el-Maghara coal mine in collaboration with Britain. The mine is expected to produce 210,000 tons annually in the first stage to be increased to 500,000 tons in the second stage.

Meanwhile, the new expansions in Balaim off-shore fields in Sinai will operate as of October to increase production of crude oil to 180,000 barrels daily, said the Minister. He added that the second stage of the project to utilise gases accompanying oil extraction in Sinai is currently under way.

GSS

CSO: 4500/4

EGYPT

## LAND LEVELLING PROJECT

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] A NATIONAL project to level agricultural land is currently being probed by the ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation in a bid to eliminate the destructive effects of land scooping during the last ten years, said Dr. Ibrahim Antar, Chairman of the Higher Committee of Agricultural Land Protection.

According to a survey made by the Ministry of Agriculture 38,000 feddans have been scooped during this period, said Dr. Antar, pointing out that in some areas land was scooped to a depth of 8 metres creating a destructive effect on the productivity of not only the

scooped land, but also of the adjacent intact areas.

Land scooping resulted in a serious irrigation problem because the scooped areas acted as drainage canals for the intact land, said Dr. Antar. He added that drainage water increased the percentage of salts in such areas thus decreasing productivity.

The land levelling project provides the advantages of rationalising 25 to 40 per cent of the currently used quantity of irrigation water, facilitating the use of agricultural machines and providing more potential for crop rotation.

The project, which was tested in some areas of Fayyum,

Beheira and Qena governorates, will help raise the total productivity of agricultural land by 25 to 30 per cent, Dr. Antar pointed out.

As regards the effect of the project on the intact lands, Dr. Antar said that such lands will be subjected to soil analysis in order not to affect fertility. He also said that land scooping fines will be used to make up for land levelling activities.

In order to minimise the drawbacks of project detailed studies should be conducted before starting the executive steps, taking into consideration the relatively high cost of land levelling, he added. GSS

CSO: 4500/4

EGYPT

## DRAINAGE WATER RECYCLING

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 6 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] THE Ministry of Irrigation has prepared a plan to recycle 10,000 million cubic metres of drainage water yearly out of the total quantity which is estimated at 14,000 million cubic metres, according to Dr. Mahmoud Abu Zeid, Director of the Water Research Centre.

Dr. Abu Zeid said that agriculture requires more than 90 per cent of the total quantity of water provided by the Nile, followed by industry and domestic users.

Recycling of drainage water is an important factor in covering requirements of water for agricultural purposes, said Dr. Abu Zeid, adding that in order to fulfill

this target certain measures should be applied to avoid pollution of drainage canals and watercourses related to factories and industrial projects in the various governorates.

The Ministry of Irrigation has already started a number of projects that aim at covering watercourses which run through residential districts or using pipes to substitute such canals in a bid to avoid pollution, said Dr. Abu Zeid.

Studies are currently being conducted on the effects of recycling drainage water to irrigate newly reclaimed land in the various governorates, as such land has not been exposed to pollution sources

and ought to be kept this way, he added.

"In order to provide more water for agricultural purposes the Ministry of Irrigation will carry out projects that aim to expand the use of subterranean water either as a separate source, or as an additional source in areas where Nile water is not sufficient to cover agricultural needs, Dr. Abu Zeid pointed out.

He added that, applying modern irrigation techniques such as the sprinkling and drip methods can help save a big quantity of water, especially in desert areas that can be cultivated with crops which need little water. —

CSO: 4500/4

EGYPT

BRIEFS

TRADE DEAL WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, Sept. 10--El Nasr Import and Export Company today signed a deal with the Yugoslavian company "Inter Trade" under which the two companies will exchange goods within the value of 20 million dollars. The deal would be effected this year. According to the deal, the Yugoslavian side will provide the Egyptian Company with reinforcing iron, glass, chemicals and newsprint valued at 10 million dollars. In the meantime, El-Nasr Company will provide the Yugoslavian company with 10 million dollars worth of cotton yarn, linen and iron sheeting. El Nasr company is due to conclude another 10 million dollars deal with the Yugoslavian "General Export" under which the latter would supply components of agricultural tractors worth 5 million dollars, while el-Nasr will export yarn to the same value to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 11 Sep 85 p 3]

TRADE WITH ROMANIA--Trade exchanges worth 800 million dollars will be realised next year between Egypt and Romania, said the Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, Dr Sultan Abu Ali. The exchange will include an equal deal of 84 million dollars which is expected to be raised to one hundred million dollars, he said. Dr Sultan also pointed out that a commercial agreement will be signed between the two countries in October according to which Egypt will export cotton, petroleum, phosphate, coke and citrus to Romania in return for components for tractors, reinforcing iron and caustic soda. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 13 Sep 85 p 2]

OIL PROSPECTING IN WESTERN DESERT--The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation has made agreements with eleven international companies for oil prospection in new areas on the north-west coast in the Western Desert. Studies conducted in those areas confirmed the existence of large quantities of oil, derivatives and natural gas. U.S., German, Italian, French and Dutch companies have been granted concessions in the Western Desert in general and in areas adjacent to the Qatara Oasis in particular. These companies have already installed their equipment at the search sites and started to conduct seismic studies. According to an American expert with one of the companies working in Meleha area, south of Mersa Matruh, scientific reports revealed the existence of thick layers of rocks of the kind in which oil usually gathers. He also said that shale rocks which are found there, are considered an important source for crude oil especially in Agiba, south-west of Matruh and in Ras el-Hekma. Following a recent meeting with managers of these companies, the Governor of Matruh, Mr. Yussri el-Shami said that geological and serial surveys have started in the light of which the most suitable drilling sites will be chosen. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 10 Sep 85 p 2]

NEW CITY--A parcel of land of about 250 feddans has been allocated for implementing factories at the new City of Mubarak which is currently under way on an area of 4,000 feddans on Assiut-New Valley road, said Mr. Zaki Badr, Assiut Governor. Moreover, an area of 1000 feddans has been allotted for setting up an oil refinery which is currently being implemented. The oil pipeline has been extended from Shokir oilfield on the Red Sea, carrying crude oil to the new refinery which provides Upper Egypt governorates with petrol and its derivatives. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 6 Sep 85 p 2]

NEW POWER PLANT--EL-MAHMUDIA transformer station will be operated by the beginning of October to provide power required for the new food sufficiency and rural electrification projects in West Delta region. The Minister of Energy, Mr. Maher Abaza, said that the capacity of the station will be 150,000 kilo-volts and the cost which will reach LE 12 million is financed from the 100 million dollar loan extended by the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 85 p 2]

DESERT CONVERSION--The new housing plan at Fayyum governorate provides for the conversion of Demo desert into a residential city to meet the ever-increasing housing requirements of the citizens, according to Fayyum Governor, Mr. Tharwat Attallah. Fayyum city council will complete, before the end of the year, the final planning of the city which is to be provided with necessary water, electricity, and sewerage utilities. The housing scheme incorporates the building of 32 blocks of flats of which 16 buildings are projected in Fayyum and 4 in each of Snoros, Tamia, Abeshwai and Atsa with costs amounting to LE 4 million. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 85 p 3]

OSMOSIS IRRIGATION PROJECT--Sharkia--A delegation of Swedish experts is currently visiting the project of osmosis irrigation implemented in Sharkia governorate. The head of the delegation stated that this method of irrigation depends mainly on extending earthenware pipes under the soil's surface and plants can be irrigated by water permeated from these pipes. This method will save about 60 percent of the water used in irrigation and will help improve soil properties. This experiment aims to provide irrigation water and increase crop yield. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 11 Sep 85 p 2]

FOREIGN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS--Menufia governorate has issued a decree to prevent giving travel approval to those who desire to work abroad. The governorate is badly in need of such workers, especially crafts and vocations labourers. This decree will be applied to government workers only. Private sector workers are out of the decree sphere; they can get travel approval from the Ministry of Manpower. Menufia is the first governorate to issue such a decree. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 85 p 2]

CSO: 4500/5

LIBYA

## DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS SECTORS

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYAH MAIL in English 4 Sep 85 p 2

[Text]

•IN sixteen years of progress, achievement and fight against poverty and backwardness the figures speak again as the years go by.

The sums allocated to the sector of transport and sea communications in the 5 year plan of transformation 1981-1985 were two billion three hundred and fifty one million two and ten thousand Libyan dinars L.D. highways, minor roads covered a distance of 23000 kilometers by June 1985.

Source of the secretariat of transport say that the study of the new railway network between Tripoli, Misrata, Brak, Sebha covering a distance of 1632 kilometers was recently finished.

The sources also pointed out that in the field of telephone lines increased by a ratio of 7 phones per 100 citizens. The maritime fleet has been increased by 14 super tankers each with a capacity of 64 thousand tonnes of crude oil.

On these achievements Mohamed Mabrouk Alrugai, Jana's correspondent writes:

The Misrata-Brak railway lines will serve the new steel works complex.

New railway terminals one of which will be in Tripoli and 11 other towns will be built and ten stations on the line linking Tripoli with Misrata together with depot to serve the transport of goods by rail, 18 other stations will be built along the Misrata-Sebha line.

The feasibility study of the railway lines between Bugraim and Imsad a distance of 1300 kilometers was also finished and 22 stations are to be built along this line.

Air transport has been boosted by 28 new passenger and goods planes and the airports of Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha, Ghat, Brak and Bani Walid have been re-equipped with up to date facilities.

Seven major sea ports were enlarged and their capacity has increased from handling 3 million to 7 million tonnes of goods. These ports have received 76,525 ships with a load of 106 million tonnes.

A number of meteorological offices have been built across the Jamahiriya as part of the on going programme of transformation.

LIBYA

#### BRIEFS

PANA CONVENTION SIGNED--ADDIS Ababa, 20 Sep (PANA)--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya today became the 40th member-state of the OAU to sign the convention establishing the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA). Dr Ibrahim Bagash, director general a.i. of PANA, and Brother Khalifah Ahmad Bazalya, secretary of the Peoples Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya signed the convention. [Excerpt] [Dakar PANA in English 1340 GMT 20 Sep 85 EA]

ARMED FORCES COLLEGE ESTABLISHED--In line with the progress and development of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces has issued a decision setting up the Military Engineering College with the purpose of graduating qualified officer engineers with a high level of capability in all the technical, scientific, practical, and military specializations to serve in the various units of the Armed Forces, and to be considered the nucleus of the armed people. The college grants its graduates the baccalaureate degree after a four-year period of study. There is no doubt that the establishment of this college will contribute greatly to raising the technical and combat standards of our Armed Forces in general. [Text] [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Sep 85 LD]

NEW CUBAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Tripoli, Muharram 4, Sept 19, Jamahiriya news agency--The Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau received this morning the credentials of Mr Enrique Trujillo Rapallo, the new Cuban ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Cuban ambassador presented his credentials with a speech conveying the greetings of President Fidel Castro and the people of Cuba to the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people. He expressed his country's wish to work jointly for the reinforcement and development of the bilateral co-operation relations in a way that secures the mutual interests of the two friendly peoples. Cuba's ambassador hailed the efforts of Jamahiriya to back the liberation movements and support the freedom causes everywhere. The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, in his reply to the Cuban ambassador's speech, confirmed the wish of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to carry on joint bilateral actions for the purpose of developing the existing relations of the two friendly peoples in all fields. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1912 GMT 19 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 4500/2

MOROCCO

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Casablanca, 12 Sep (MAP)--The official cost of living index in Morocco at the end of June had risen 3.3 percent since December 1984. The index rose 7.4 percent between June 1984 and June 1985 almost uniformly over the different categories. The rise in the cost of living in Rabat for the first half of this year was 2.9 percent, and for Fes 4.4 percent. Annual increases (from June to June) are between 6.2 percent for Marrakesh and 10.08 percent for Oujda. [Summary] [Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 12 Sep 85 LD]

MOROCCO-JAPAN FISHING ACCORD--Rabat, 12 Sep (MAP)--Morocco and Japan Wednesday concluded a bilateral cooperation agreement in matters of fisheries. The one year agreement was initialed by director of international cooperation at the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese ambassador to Morocco, in the presence of Moroccan Minister of Fisheries and Merchant Navy Bensalem Smili, and the visiting Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Moriyoshi Sato. The agreement specifically concerns cooperation in tuna fishing in which Japanese are specialized. [Excerpt] [Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 12 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 4500/1

IRAQ

# PRESIDENT'S SON INTERVIEWED ON GOALS, ACTIVITIES

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Jul 85 pp 39-42

[Interview with 'Adi Saddam Husayn, son of Iraqi president, by 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Qaysi; in Baghdad, date not specified]

[Text] Tall, slender, quiet, and cultured despite his young age, he boasts many glorious accomplishments: he is a pilot, an engineer, and a leader in sports who follows in his father's foot steps.

My questions to him were somewhat difficult, yet he escaped embarrassment by giving a broad smile and a diplomatic answer when he did not wish to give a specific opinion on a certain issue.

'Adi Saddam Husayn, just like his father, does not believe in half-solutions. Despite his young years, being no older than 21, he speaks with the logic of 40 years of experience. You ask him about Iraq and he talks about Palestine; and if you ask him about Baghdad he does not forget Cairo. Arab in feelings and conscience, he believes in the Arab nation from East to West in its entirety. That is 'Adi, the first-born son of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn: engineer, pilot, vice president of the Olympic committee, editor-in-chief of the Ba'th sports newspaper, editor-in-chief of AL-RASHID magazine, and president of the Iraqi Soccer League. AL-DUSTUR met with him in Baghdad and interviewed him.

AL-DUSTUR: Can you give us an idea about the most salient features of the educational and athletic plans which were adopted till the year 2000?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: In the period of the forties and fifties in the Arab nation there were many corrupt Arab regimes which marched alongside colonialism and imperialism; but in the sixties and seventies the situation changed with respect to a number of Arab regions. Upright Arab leadership began to appear on the scene which tried to uplift the Arab people to their rightful place. This experience is manifested clearly here in Iraq. Thus the forces opposed to the Arab will, and especially the narrow forces of Shu'ubiyah which have attempted to target the pan-Arab identity in a direct manner, are convinced that the only way to penetrate the Arab ranks and to cause a schism, which cannot be healed in a year or 2 or even 10, is to infiltrate to the depths of youthful Arab identity and try to distort it.

The process of focusing on the youth has begun to be recognized by the Arab leaderships with the result of giving greater concern to sports for the purpose of equipping the youth in the mental and physical domains and preparing their minds to recognize those points of weakness which the Shu'ubiyah concentrates on in attacking us and to comprehend the solutions proposed by their leaders and to execute them in a direct manner. This situation is true now since the Shu'ubiyah in Iran has begun attempting to use the Arab youth in one way or another as a ladder to reach its goals. Nevertheless, it has not been able to find an access in Iraq because the upbringing of the youth is fundamental and right.

Thus, we should not limit ourselves to preventive measures alone but should also discover the proper remedy.

Our ambitions for the youth have been planned to encompass a period of time extending till the year 2000. There is a planned policy for youth which includes establishing athletic clubs and youths centers, giving material support to the branch leagues, extending sports to all the governorates, giving proper and sound preparation, and channeling the athletic leadership into this endeavor so they become the edifice which represents the aspiration of the youth, particularly since the youth leadership is the exemplary leadership for the aspirations of the revolution. In addition, there is a planned program which may be interrupted somewhat by the war but which will resume, when the war ends, its operation in the service and upbringing of the youth who shoulder the responsibility of their pan-Arab existence and of defending it against the Shu'ubiyah attacks which attempt to harm it. What we need for our program under the present circumstances may take years, but when the war ends it can be put into effect within a few months.

AL-DUSTUR: How does 'Adi Saddam Husayn think during the present circumstances and particularly during the unforeseen war circumstances?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: Despite the fact that we are winning, since we have right on our side and since we are defending a nation intended to be an easy prey for the hate-filled Shu'ubiyah, my hopes and aspirations are focused on my country's victory. What occupies my mind is the end of the war and the return of our fighters, victorious, from the battlefield; and that day is not far. This is because those who defend a right and a just cause will undoubtedly win, no matter how long it takes. The country is always right and the greedy will fall while the banner of Iraq will fly high despite the greedy aggressors.

AL-DUSTUR: You are an engineer, a pilot, a sports leader, and a journalist. How is it possible for 'Adi to fight on numerous fronts, and can you reconcile all of them?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: This is not an unusual situation for us as Arabs. The Prophet Muhammad says: "Teach your children swimming, spear-throwing and horsemanship." A person's personality is complemented by these three diversities in order to form one whole. It is necessary that a person raise

his children well in a manner which will enable them to become men who are capable of shouldering responsibility.

AL-DUSTUR: If you were given the choice of being either an engineer or a pilot, which would you choose and why?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: ('Adi laughed) You are trying to outflank me with your question, but I will outsmart you with my answer. My country, which is experiencing a developmental revolution, is in need of all its children's expertise. I am not a civilian pilot but rather a fighter pilot who defends the structure which the enemies seek to destroy because it worries them. As long as I live in the midst of a political family, it is incumbent upon me to rise to the challenge. We have been fighting a war for the past 5 years and also building at the same time. Thus the engineer and the pilot, in my view, are two important positions in peace and in war. Perhaps Iraq is the first country in the world to fight a war and build at the same time.

AL-DUSTUR: "A child takes after his father." What are the traits which you acquired from President Saddam Husayn by which you were influenced?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: The most important things I acquired from my father are telling the truth and courage, both of which he instilled in us, and also the spontaneity of intuition in making decisions which are appropriate and right at the same time. I ask God to give me even one fraction of the loving relationship which binds my father, the president, to the Iraqi people.

AL-DUSTUR: What is the most singular event among the political activities of the president which had an effect on you?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: The most singular event which shook me occurred during the invasion of Lebanon. At that time, my father the president decided to permit the Iranians to cross to Lebanon through Iraq to fight the Israelis, if they were sincere about their claim of wanting to liberate Palestine. He naturally made this conditional on halting the war between them and Iraq. This decision which was taken by the leader president left a deep impression on me and others. He thus unmasked the Iranians and embarrassed and silenced them regarding their desire to liberate Jerusalem from the Zionists while they have intimate relations with them, since the armament cooperation between Iran and Israel is now common knowledge.

AL-DUSTUR: You have taken part in the fighting as a fighter pilot. How did you find the condition of the Iraqi fighters at the lines of fire?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: As a pilot I feel that I am performing a duty which is dictated to me by my love for my country, especially when my country faces an aggression which aims at swallowing it and changing it into "an Iranian village," as the leader president said.

I have sensed the high morale of the Iraqi army; and although I had thought that such a high morale would be found among the older and more mature, I felt

that the youth were no less enthusiastic for the defense and protection of their beloved country Iraq, Iraq of the two Qadisiyah's.

A number of questions were asked of me as I was among the fighting men at the front, particularly by the young men who were 20 or slightly older. A soldier would ask from the top of a tank: "Why haven't we participated in the battle for a long time?" They imagined that we were the ones to make the decision one way or another.

What deserved attention in reality is the national unity and the solidarity among our forces. What is also worth noting is our army's ability to maintain support operations for a record length of time in view of the history of world armies.

AL-DUSTUR: Do you have any ambition to pursue fields other than sports?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: We are Iraqis and what is required of us is done with the premise of serving our country so the right man is in the right position.

My ambition is to be an excellent engineer and a pilot who can gain additional experience by increasing the number of my flight hours. My ambition does not go beyond these two areas.

AL-DUSTUR: What is the extent of your sports activities in light of the relations between Iraq and the Arab nation.

'Adi Saddam Husayn: Our relations are fraternal and can be characterized as harmonious. Our relations with our Saudi brothers are good and there is a mutual fondness between us and Prince Faysal, a fondness of which we are proud. Prince Faysal has demonstrated his capabilities in managing the sports-minded Saudi public and he kindly sent me news about our team in Saudi Arabia and earmarked the proceeds to the war effort and the martyrs' families. I thank him for this brotherly gesture.

Additionally, our relations with Kuwait are good or even better than good and also between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in particular and other countries in general. Our relations with Egypt are excellent and have become even stronger as a result of the police delegation which played its tournament in Iraq.

AL-DUSTUR: To what extent did the complications between Iraq and Qatar reach, especially when a Qatari player with non-Arab lineage tried to tear up the Iraqi flag at a stadium in India when Iraq won the tournament?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: I say frankly that this is a terrible state of affairs and it involves short-sightedness. The Iraqi flag for whose glory the martyrs sacrificed and gave their souls is torn up before millions. We consider this improper behavior, and I do not think we will play with Qatar in light of what happened. The incident was a blatant desecration which could not have come from a true Arab.

AL-DUSTUR: Was the one responsible for the incident made to account for it?

'Adi Saddam Husayn: The person who does not respect the land he is on and is not moved by his national bond cannot figure in any formula. I do not think there is one Arab who would dare tear up the flag of another Arab country which was annointed with the blood of martyrs. I am reminded in this regard of the saying: "He who dishonors his brother dishonors me." Regrettably, this is a matter which cannot be forgiven. We are not at all accustomed to saying what we do not mean.

12979

CSO: 4404/445

IRAQ

# DEPUTY SECRETARY HONORS LONG-TIME BA'TH MEMBERS

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 22 Jul 85 p 7

[Article: "Names of the Struggling Comrades Who Received the Party's Insignia for Completing 25 Years in the Party"]

[Text] Comrade 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy secretary of the regional command for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party awarded the party's insignia to a group of struggling members who have completed 25 years in the party embodying its goals and principles in deed and daily practice.

Below are the names of the comrades in struggle who received the honor of their leading party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

1. (Comrade) Faysal Sabti Sahar al-Sa'igh
2. 'Abd-al-Karim Sa'dallah Yahya 'Abd-al-Qadir al-'Izzawi
3. Khusayr 'Izzawi Zaydan Khalaf Jabbur
4. Faruq 'Abd-al-Wahhab Muhammad al-'Abli
5. 'Abd-al-Sattar 'Ata Matlak
6. Zaki Husayn Khallaf al-Maliki
7. Salih 'Abd-al-Rahman Mustafa
8. 'Abd-al-Sattar Khalil Khalifah al-Dulaymi
9. 'Abd-al-Jabbar Ibrahim Jamil al-Sa'id
10. 'Abd-al-Baqi 'Abd-al-Razzaq Hasan al-Hamadani
11. 'Abd-al-Qadir Salih Mahmud al-Rawi
12. Tahsin Ahmad Jihad
13. Husayn Hammud Salman al-Jabburi
14. Maksad 'Abd-al-Latif Muhaymid
15. Diya' Ahmad Khalil al-Jabburi
16. 'Abd-al-Jabbar Hazim Isma'il al-Dawri
17. Mazhar al-Tayf Muhammad al-Ward
18. 'Abd-al-Ghani Jibara Himadi
19. Faysal Majid Jasim 'Abbas
20. Hamid Nawwaf Latif al-Jawari
21. Khalil Shihadhah Jasim
22. 'Askar Kamal 'Ali
23. Muhammad Hashim 'Abd-Sa'id
24. Hammud Barghash al-Sa'dun
25. 'Abd-al-Nabi Jassam Thujayl al-Rabi'i

26. Muhyi 'Abdallah Shallal Sallum al-Janabi
27. Khalid Elias Khudayr
28. 'Abd-al-Sattar 'Abd-al-Husayn Khudr al-Hamadani
29. Husayn Muhammad Kadhīm Himadi al-Rabi'i
30. 'Abbas 'Abdallah Najm al-Khafaji
31. 'Abd-al-Ilah Maktuf Fadil Na'imah al-Tamimi
32. 'Awdah 'Ajlan Hasan Muhammad al-Rikabi
33. Ibrahim 'Ali Fandi Jaddu' al-Jabburi
34. Sami Sabri Shahir Lafi
35. Qahtan Mahjub Jasim al-Ta'i
36. Hilal Khamis Jasim al-'Ubaydi
37. 'Abd-al-Amir Husayn 'Alwan al-Rabi'i
38. Walid Khalid 'Ali
39. Muhammad Jasim al-Amin
40. Muhammad Khalaf Muhammad al-Malla
41. 'Abd-al-Razzaq Fadil Razzuqi al-Zubaydi
42. Khalid Makki Sa'id al-Hashimi
43. 'Abd-al-Sahib 'Abd-al-Amir Kadhīm al-Khafaji
44. 'Abd Arbih Shadhan
45. Sa'di Zakariya 'Ammar
46. Ghanim Muhammad Fathi
47. Hamid Rashid Habib Mahdi
48. Hashim Sultan 'Ali al-Hadidi
49. 'Abd al-'Aziz Basha Husayn Wali
50. Kadhīm Musallam Mujalham al-'Amiri
51. Ghalib Hamid Rashid Hasan al-Samarra'i
52. Dhannun Yunis Hammu Yunis
53. 'Abd-al-Wahhab Jamil 'Abd-Hasan al-Salmani
54. Muhammad Talib Yunis
55. Karim Muhammad Husayn al-Karim
56. 'Abd-al-Karim Wahih 'Abd
57. Ahmad Mun'im Mahmud al-'Ubaydi
58. Zaki 'Ali Himadi al-Hashimi
59. 'Ali Husayn 'Ali al-Bayyati
60. Sa'id Salih Hamad Hasan al-'Ubaydi
61. Mansur 'Abdallah 'Uthman Ibrahim Abu al-Khayl
62. Khalil 'Ali Mahmud al-Khafaji
63. Nahilah Salem Himadi
64. 'Abdallah Nasir Jabr al-Wa'ili
65. Nuri Hamid Salih Mahmud
66. Fadil 'Ali Salih al-Dawri
67. Da'ud Salman 'Abdallah Sa'd
68. Jasim Mahdi Nawmi al-Hashimi
69. Faysal Hantush 'Abdallah al-'Abdali
70. 'Abd-al-Husayn Sahib 'Ali al-Najafi
71. Tariq Jalal Ibrahim al-Qadi
72. Jabbar Da'ud Salman al-Khafaji
73. Walid 'Abbud 'Abbas al-Khazraji
74. Qadduri Muhammad Faraj
75. Na'man 'Abd-al-Karim Dhiyab al-'Ubaydi

76. Nadir Ahmad Haqqi 'Arim
77. Hamid 'Atiyah Muhammad
78. Sami Na'man 'Askar Qadduri
79. Talib Latif Jasim al-Qaysi
80. Sa'd Khammat 'Anid
81. Muhammad 'Aylan Husayn al-Gharbawi
82. 'Abd-al-Husayn Sajit Hulayl Habib al-'Izzawi
83. 'Abd-al-Sattar Laftah Haylan al-'Izzawi
84. Basim Kadhim Habib Darwish Salman
85. Mubdir Muhsin Salih al-Jawhar
86. 'Adnan 'Abd-al-Husayn Muhammad
87. Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Hamid Mukhaylif Ahmad
88. Mudhaffar Yahya Yusif Hamid al-Rassam
89. Dahham 'Awwad 'Abd
90. Hamid Ahmad Khalaf al-Samarra'i
91. Sab' Muhammad Sultan al-Jabburi
92. 'Ali Husayn 'Atiyah al-Mawla
93. Tawfiq Ahmad Muhammad al-Samarra'i
94. Shakir Hamid Yunis Tahir
95. Hafidh Mahdi Jamil 'Alwan al-Takriti
96. Talib 'Abd-al-Amir 'Abbas Hamzah al-Matiri
97. Qahtan 'Abd-Isma'il al-Rabi'i
98. Tariq Hasan Ibrahim Ahmad
99. 'Abbas Hashim Nasir Husayn
100. Hatim 'Abd-al-'Aziz Elias
101. Mansur Salman 'Ali Muhammad al-Rakabi
102. Anwar Muhammad Fa'iq Tawfiq Sharif
103. Rashid Yasin Munkhi
104. Sabah-al-Din Naji Zayn-al-Din al-Sarraf
105. Isma'il Mahmud Husayn al-Hadidi
106. Mustafa Fu'ad Sa'id al-Salih
107. 'Abdallah Rashid Hassun Hamad al-Mihyaw
108. 'Adil 'Abd-al-Jalil Muhammad Jawad al-Dalli
109. Thamir Jasim Muhammad al-Shaykh Amin
110. Muhammad Jamil Shalash
111. Salim 'Abdallah 'Ubayd Khudr al-Janabi
112. Falih Hasan Ahmad 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Hadithi
113. Rafi' Salman Za'rawi al-'Ani
114. 'Abdallah Husayn Khudayr al-Samarra'i
115. Khumays Hawwas Sadid
116. Da'ud Salman Za'rawi al-'Ani
117. Faris Khalil Ibrahim al-Qashtini
118. Thabit Muhammad Isma'il al-Samarra'i
119. 'Abd-al-Sattar 'Abd-al-Jabbar Jasim
120. Hamid Rajab 'Abd-al-Hamadani
121. 'Abd-al-Wahid Ghalib Hasan al-Sudani
122. Turki Naji 'Abd Shilal al-Dulaymi
123. Jasim Muhammad Ibrahim al-Takriti
124. Ahmad Talib Muhammad Ahmad
125. Shakir Mahmud Husayn al-Hubaytir

126. Sadiq Falih Hasan al-Rawi
127. Sa'id 'Abd-al-Hamad Jasim al-Hadithi
128. Fadil Mahmud Muhammad al-Samarra'i
129. Mutshir 'Ali Nasir
130. 'Abbud Ahmad 'Abd-Muhammad al-Hamadani
131. 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Ulaywi 'Abd-al-Husayn
132. Qays 'Abd-al-Qadir Salih Qadduri al-Samarra'i
133. Mandil Hajim Muhawish al-Khanjar al-Ba'iji
134. Kadhim Munkhi 'Awdah
135. Jabbar 'Abd-al-Zahrah 'Ali Jabr al-Khaz'ali
136. Jasim Muhammad 'Abd-al-Hasan Husayn al-Sammak
137. Butrus Bulus Bulus Bahnam
138. Muhammad Yunis Jabr Jasim
139. Mu'ayyid 'Abdallah Husayn Khalifah
140. Jasim Kannas Hamid
141. Muhammad Sa'id Kadhim al-Sahhaf
142. Sa'id Ahmad Hasan (Abu 'Aflaq)

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CSO: 4404/445

JORDAN

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS--Amman--Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd and his delegation returned to Amman from Damascus this afternoon after a 3-day visit to Syria. During the visit, 'Ubayd met with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He also participated in meetings of the assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for land transportation. The minister, in a statement to PETRA-JNA, said his talks with Syrian officials dealt with various aspects of the transportation sector. He pointed out that the talks were positive and will strengthen the assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for land transportation in the service of the two fraternal countries. He also said that during the talks the two sides endorsed the company's budget for the past year and agreed to draft plans to achieve success for the company and update its current fleet. The delegation comprised Bassam Qaqish, chairman of the company's board of directors and director general; and Faris al-Sarayirah and Rajih Ramadan, members of the board of directors. [Text] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85 JN]

CSO: 4400/265

LEBANON

## NLP LEADER DISCUSSES SECTS, POLICY

Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 2-8 Sep 85 pp 14-19

[Article by Elie Rizkallah]

[Text]

In this wide-ranging, far-reaching interview, Dany Chamoun, the newly-elected president of the National Liberal Party, speaks out about:

- Israel: «A complete political agreement with Israel would have been possible»
  - Syria: «A friend, not a brother... If my father needs one fortune-teller to understand Syria's policy, I need two»
  - Minister Walid Jumblatt: «A personal friend regardless of political differences»
  - Minister Nabih Berri: «I wish he would resign as justice minister»
  - The presidency of the republic: «I consider myself a candidate»
  - President Gemayel: «I wish him success in choosing the right policy to complete his term in office»
  - Administrative decentralization: «Yes, but God forbid political decentralization»
  - The Lebanese constitution: «Not a divine revelation»
  - Lebanon's independence: «In great danger»
  - And a number of other major political concerns...
- In Lebanon, political differences always affect personal relationships. But to me, a friend remains a friend, regardless of differences.



**In the light of your friendship with Jumblatt, can you tell us why he has adopted such extremist stands, and what his plans are?**

All I can say is that when I met him in 1983, at the home of Marwan Hamadeh, he had the best intentions concerning his cooperation with the government. He personally told me about this. But since that date, I can only express my deepest sorrow for what has happened.

**Who is responsible for what happened?**  
(No answer)

**And what does Minister Nabih Berri want?**  
I do not know him personally.

**But as a politician yourself, what do you think of him politically?**

Nabih Berri does what he believes will serve the benefit of his sect. But as a native of the South, he considers the South to be his property, and the property of the Shiite sect.

We cannot agree to this. The Lebanese identity entitles every Lebanese citizen to own all of Lebanon. We oppose the policy adopted by Nabih Berri, because it consolidates partition.

Nabih Berri is justice minister, and I do wish he would resign his post as long he is perpetrating his practices that go against justice.

As long as Nabih Berri is justice minister, the outside world will look at us with surprise and mockery. For Berri, putting aside his official post, permits killings, kidnappings, shellings... and «military settlements». He allows the shelling of volunteers and civil defense men, helping the wounded in the Antelias blast...

**Who do you think is behind the booby-trapped cars?**

We cannot know that. Only those who are behind it know themselves.

**Do you think Nabih Berri has succeeded in overshadowing other Shiite leaders, such as Kamel Assaad, Kazem Khalil and others?**

To me, Nabih Berri is like a shooting star.

**Do you mean that he will fade out as a leader?**

We all will.

**It is said that a large Christian delegation will be visiting Damascus soon. Do you favor this visit, and will you join the delegation?**

I visited Damascus in 1976, and I have personal friends among the Syrian leadership. These friendships outlived the deterioration of relations between Lebanon and Syria, and between Syria and some Lebanese factions. In this sense, a visit to Damascus would not be strange to me. We still consider Syria a friendly country, despite all that has happened.

**A friendly or a brotherly country?**

A friendly country. Its intentions toward Lebanon are friendly and honest, and many Lebanese are related to Syrians by marriage ties.

All that I hope from Syria is not to be a faction in the Lebanese conflicts, but rather a wise observer, and to focus its efforts on ending the war in Lebanon by suspending the export of weapons to some Lebanese factions. It must support and back the Lebanese state by helping its security apparatus.

This is why I insist on calling Syria a friend not a brother, because brothers may disagree, but friends do not.

**Should we understand from your words that you do not put the credibility of the Syrian Initiative in question?**

I do not have the slightest about the good will of the Syrian initiative. Since 1976, I have had the pleasure of meeting President Hafez Assad who inspired me total confidence. However, I have not been able to grasp the duality of his good deeds. I have sensed President Assad's eagerness to end Lebanon's state of war, yet, upon my

return to Beirut, the Syrian initiative would be differently translated on the ground... This very building (where the interview was conducted) is a proof of the veracity of my sayings.

**Don't you believe in the existence of a third party which destroyed your relations to Syria?**

I do not want to enter such considerations. I just hope that President Assad, whom I trust, will read the above statement.

**Why did the United States fail in Lebanon?**

America failed and was made to fail in Lebanon. It failed because its presence as a military giant in Lebanon was inadmissible. As a military giant, America should have acted consistently. Instead, it was lost in controversies about its coming to Lebanon, a fact that made it fail.

I would like to specify the credibility of the American will to solve the Lebanese crisis.

We did not sense a serious American effort to help ending the Lebanese crisis except in 1975. This is why we should have cooperated with the United States in a manner different from the one we adopted.

**Do you approve of enlarging the actual government or do you prefer its replacement?**

Neither... The actual government is the best for the time, it brings together the political poles of the Lebanese scene. Whoever replaces them will represent them and won't succeed in implementing decisions better than they do. Some of them actually bear the burden of more responsibilities than their health condition allows. We wish them the ability to keep on for the country's sake.

I further want to stress that the actual government is at fault when some of its members link their private feuds to their ministerial work, a fact that negatively affects the citizens' interests. And it is a pity that citizens should be exposed to more problems.

**Do you think that the president of the republic is at fault?**

No human on this earth is infallible, but we have to fully cooperate with him (the president) in order to correct the mistakes, that is if we think there are mistakes. We should not make matters worse, and draw a sword at the one who makes mistakes, the president is only human.

**Why has the issue of Zahle been recently highlighted?**

The issue of Zahle will be resolved whenever a serious Lebanese security is restored in Zahle and in the entire Bekaa Valley, and that is, of course, when sovereignty is restored to the nation.

I consider that the Zahle issue has been treated temporarily, but I do thank all those who participated or helped in its treatment and eased its burden. And I hope that the special status of Zahle be taken into consideration. However, I believe the issue will not be resolved before Lebanon regains total sovereignty over all of its territory, and Lebanese security reigns.

**Do you think the truce will hold on, or do you expect**

**another flare-up?**

I plead to God that the truce holds on.

**What do you think of the army? Do you think there is a proper one?**

The army still exists, and it consists of some of the best Lebanese youths.

The Lebanese army officers and troops enjoy the best moral and national ethics among the Lebanese, and the courage of some of these men is greater than that of a number of the best international armies.

We have our own opinion about the structure of this army, and we have submitted a plan to restructure it. But they did not approve of it, and preferred the one put forward by the army command. Eventually, we agreed to this plan, because everybody else had. But God protect our army from the politicians... The army and the Internal Security Forces, for they are both manipulated by the politicians. The politicians want the troops to die for them, and when the army acts contrary to the interests of these politicians, insults and humiliations rain down on it.

Leave the army alone. Let it assume its responsibilities on the internal security level, and then, if the army is not up to it, you may punish it.

But to insult the army, and then order it to shell the Palestinian camps, or to raise hell because the army is protecting us by silencing the sources of fire... God forgive those who are doing these acts against the army, which is considered the protector of the nation.

**Do you feel confident that you can fill the void left by your father, and that you will be up to the responsibility of the leadership of the National Liberal Party?**

I would like to ascertain that there will be no void as long as (Camille) Chamoun is present and supervising the organization. Chamoun remains the political brain of the party.

It is absolutely impossible for us to behave individually, outside of the path laid down by Chamoun, for we would then be departing from the basic foundations of the party. And as long as the party is founded on Chamoun's policies, we cannot let him down, nor will he let us down.

In this light, the party has entrusted its leadership to me because I have always lived according to its principles.

**What will the destiny of the party be in the absence of Camille Chamoun, especially now that a dissident movement has been formed inside the party?**

The National Liberal Party was created to last and God willing, it will not have to face difficulties. If any of its members wish to object about anything, let them not do it through the media.

I do not wish to speak about this issue in the style they (the dissidents) have used, and which we reject. I will just repeat what I have already said, the party is open to everyone. We are not oppressors or usurpers. We have rules and regulations which anyone who has a complaint can refer to.

No party in the world has adopted the democratic system of election as the NLP. Our elections were held under the close scrutiny of the press and various media, including the

Lebanese Forces' television, and all are confident they were not rigged.

**Since your election to the leadership of the NLP you have become a most prominent political figure, do you envisage submitting your candidature to the next presidential elections?**

There isn't a single politician who does not aim for the highest post. In Lebanon, this post is the presidency of the republic. Why should I lie to anyone? I do consider myself a candidate for this post.

However, if you wish to know if I am a candidate today, my answer is no. If you are trying to put words into my mouth, I refuse your game. But should God give me strength and health, should I be lucky, and should I gain the confidence of the people, then in three years' time, I will run for the presidency of the republic.

**Since we are talking about the presidency, how would you comment on the calls for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel?**

I am suspicious about these calls, about their aims. The president still has another three years in office, and I wish him success in adopting the right policy that will allow him to continue these three years.

**You are suspicious about the aims behind the calls for Gemayel's resignation. In your opinion, what are these aims?**

Those who call for Gemayel's resignation seek to shake the very foundations of Lebanon, to usurp it and rob it of its independence.

Therefore, I will say once again that Lebanon is facing a real danger, its independence is facing a huge danger. But enough said...

**But your statement is of the utmost importance. Are you implying that certain states are behind the calls for the president's resignation?**

When the independence of a country is in such danger, there are bound to be outside countries working behind the scene.

**Do you think today's de facto partition is the blueprint of the establishment of sectarian cantons in the future, or will Lebanon be reunited?**

This de facto partitioning of the country is a sad reality, but a temporary one that will not last. We refuse any sort of partition.

**Will the displaced people of the mountain return to their homes?**

The mountain belongs to the people of the mountain, and to no one else. They will return to it.

**Do you favor the dissolution of the various militias as one of the steps toward a solution to the Lebanese crisis?**

It would be difficult to dissolve the militias in the prevailing circumstances, but the war is bound to end some day, and with the «agreement to end the state of war in Lebanon», the

legality will return and militias will naturally dissolve, since there will no longer be any justification for their presence.

**Does the NLP have any special relations with South Lebanon Army commander Antoine Lahd, as some are saying?**

I have already talked about this, and my opinion on this issue is well known, I repeat that Antoine Lahd is my personal friend, I trust him completely in what he is doing for the sake of the Lebanese nation and citizens and for the safeguard of the Lebanese land as a part of the Lebanese soil.

**Do you favor the security belt imposed by Israel?**

It is not Israel that «imposed» the security belt, but rather the reluctance to reach an agreement around the location of Israel's northern borders.

It is this lack of agreement that created the security belt. I am not saying that we favor the existence of this zone, but quite the opposite. We refuse the security belt. Yes, we are completely opposed to this zone which was imposed by those who chose to act as ostriches, and hid their head in the sand.

Israel is an undisputed reality. It is a political reality more than an international one, it is capable of acting as it wishes to do, and no one can face her, confront her or prevent her from achieving her goals. When it entered Lebanon and Beirut, it did so with its forces and military apparatus, and no one faced her with a confrontation worth mentioning.

**Can we face up to Israel? Can we prevent any Israeli invasion?**

Let us be consistent with ourselves. We must not let ourselves drift with political currents working for the benefit of others, at the expense of the benefit of our nation. The benefit of Lebanon comes before all other interests.

**Are we to understand that you were against the abrogation of the May 17 accord?**

We were not satisfied with certain items of the May 17 accord, we had our reservations which were entered in the records of parliamentary meetings. Yet there was a time when the accord constituted one of the possible solutions, and it would have been possible to reconsider some of its clauses which we refused because we considered that they could harm the Lebanese sovereignty. In our opinion and understanding, the Lebanese sovereignty is above all else. I repeat this, lest everyone heed my words. We refuse to be lectured on the Lebanese sovereignty, just as we refuse to allow anyone to harm it.

The May 17 accord was abrogated. And what were the results? Oppression, misery, displacement, destruction and killings. We have witnessed this in the mountains, in the eastern suburbs of Sidon, in Jezzine. We have seen irregular practices and stances paralyze the role of countries that sought to help us implement the United Nations resolutions, practices that stood in the way of their desire to preserve the security and stability of Lebanon, to help the Lebanese army and state spread its authority on all of the South, and not just in one region determined by Syria, to serve Syria's interests, and not Lebanon's welfare.

This is where the greatest mistake lay, and unfortunately, we did not avoid mistakes. For it would have been possible to reach a complete agreement with Israel on the issue of its northern borders, without any harm to the Lebanese sovereignty. Let me repeat once again that we refuse anything that may harm the Lebanese sovereignty.

As to those who gave in to pressure, I do not consider them Lebanese.

**You once said that the citizen of the South is still «trodden underfoot», that he is still subjected to violent Israeli blows. But what about the Lebanese national resistance, and how do you evaluate its operations?**

I cannot but respect the Lebanese national resistance. Its men act according to convictions, they carry out their operations out of a belief that they will achieve their benefit and that of their nation.

However, the trend they are following makes me wonder if it is really necessary for the Lebanese to die in order to obtain what can be secured through political means, or even a political conflict with Israel.

We care about every drop of blood shed by a Lebanese citizen. This drop means a lot to us.

**But the resistance believes that Israel can only be ousted by military operations such as those they are now doing...**

Who said that? When Israel signed the accord, it was intent on withdrawing its troops from Lebanon, and it did withdraw. This withdrawal may have been hastened by the resistance operations, but Israel was already seriously determined to leave, despite all the difficulties that stood in the way of its withdrawal.

Had Israel withdrawn earlier, it would have preserved the security in the South, and our noble men wouldn't have fallen. Yes, I call them noble, because all those who fight for their nation are noble, and indeed the elite of the nobility.

**Why did the security situation explode recently?**

You should ask me why it exploded in 1975.

**Well why did it explode in 1975?**

Without entering into details known to all, I will simply say that I have partially answered this question when I talked about the danger facing Lebanon's independence.

**Does Syria want anything from Lebanon? What does it want, and why, despite its initiatives and role, is the security situation still tense?**

Our political leader has asked for a Moroccan fortune-teller to explain Syria's policy and role in Lebanon, but I myself would ask for two.

**What is your position toward the demands for the abrogation of sectarian politics?**

I think the demands for the abolition of sectarian politics is a euphemism. What is really wanted is secularism. We yearn for secularism, but Lebanon is drowning in an ocean

of sectarianism. Criminal practices have sown bitterness, fear and anxiety among all the sects.

Is it possible to abolish sectarianism in 24 hours, after all that has happened, without there being a political system that provides guarantees for all the Lebanese sects? I am addressing this question to everyone, and particularly those who call for a (military) settlement. What does the word settlement mean?

War is waged against the Christian regions where one million Christians are living together, where solidarity, cooperation and a spirit of steadfastness prevail. They will fight till the last drop of blood. Does a settlement mean the extermination of a million Christians? I would like those who speak of settlement to answer this question.

The man behind this "settlement" is very eloquent, so why did he speak of a "settlement"? But on the other hand, I am sure that the members of his family and sect will not accept a settlement and do not agree with what he said. Even members outside his sect, and whom we will force to enter this battle, do not agree with him.

A settlement in Lebanon can only be political, through an inter-Lebanese meeting, and without foreign observers.

**Do you favor the amendment of the constitution?**

The constitution is not a divine revelation. Only the Bible, the Koran and the Torah are God-sent.

We are a rational, civilized people, and everything is open to amendment when the will to modernize prevails, but all in a democratic spirit based on specific principles we should agree upon.

Our constitution is clear, it provides for some sort of sectarian guarantees, and indeed it has already been amended by the introduction of important clauses concerning the Supreme Court which is entitled to judge major figures in the name of the people.

Lebanon cannot enjoy a safe and sound legality as long as its people do not feel confident about the existence of a court that can judge its leaders, because leaders do lead the people according to the privileges they enjoy, but also within a certain aura that protects them when they are, be they deputies, ministers, the president of the republic, or governmental officials. This is what has given Lebanon a feudal aspect, whereas it is supposed to be a democratic country.

And this is where radical amendments in the constitution need to be made.

We hope that complete secularism will be adopted after a gradual abolition of sectarianism in an atmosphere of confidence and stability. As to radical solutions, they cannot be achieved today, at the push of a button.

**Which do you prefer, the election of the president by the parliament or by the people?**

There is no doubt that genuine democracy can only be achieved when a people chooses its own president. I personally have numerous reservations concerning our presidential system of elections. There is a great difference between a president who enjoys the confidence of 99 men and one trusted by three million people.

**Various suggestions and blueprints for a solution to the Lebanese crisis have been presented. As leader of the NLP, will you present one too?**

We have already presented a number of programs.

**And what is their content?**

Their content is based on what I have already said.

**Do you mean plans for a federal or confederal system?**

No, no, I do not mean that. But let me speak about it, and say that whereas all these solutions attempt to reunite Lebanon in the context of a powerful central administration that gives enlarged prerogatives to local leaderships, Walid Jumblatt has a local administration in the mountain, and we have a quasi-local administration in our region. Local administrations prevail in all regions, because what really matters is that people's affairs be conducted.

I am not against local administrations, how could I oppose them when a large number of countries have adopted this system? It works in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Malaysia, the U.S. and even, in some aspects, in France.

**But don't you consider this as a first step toward partition?**

Not at all, none of the countries I have mentioned are partitioned. On the contrary, the internal system of these countries moves around a powerful central government that collects taxes and guarantees the living of all its citizens.

**But in the context of such a system, will the displaced people return to their villages?**

Why not, as long as the central government is responsible for returning all the displaced people to their regions, homes and sources of income, and every citizen will live according to the local system adopted in this or that region. This is a new concept which we must understand, digest and absorb. Why be afraid of it. If I lived, for example, in one American state, don't I have the right to move to another?

**In the U.S., yes, but not in Lebanon... Could you live in the mountain, surrounded by dangers?**

What dangers will there be once the state of war is over? They must end the state of war before talking of federalism, confederalism, or any other system in Lebanon that guarantees the citizen's rights in any area he chooses to live in, and where he would enjoy complete freedom according to locally adopted laws.

But we are not talking of emirates. We refuse partition, emirates or settlements.

**In other words, you are calling for decentralization?**

We are not calling for anything, we are simply suggesting.

**What are you suggesting?**

Some sort of decentralization.

**Political or administrative decentralization?**

God forbid that it should be a political decentralization. I am talking of a central government that decides the defense and foreign policy of the country. Local administrations will be concerned with achieving decentralized security in their regions.

**Are there any contacts between you and Minister Walid Jumblatt concerning the return of the displaced people to the mountains?**

I am very careful about maintaining contacts with Walid Bey. An old friendship links me to him since long before the war, and I am not a man to abandon a friendship with anyone. Political differences do not affect my personal relationship with Walid Jumblatt.

CSO: 4400/9

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL APPOINTED--Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has issued a decree appointing 'Abd al-Rahman (?Zaydan) as deputy minister of industry. [Summary] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Sep 85 GF]

EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH PAKISTAN--An executive program for cultural and scientific exchange between the PDRY and Pakistan for 1985-86 was signed at the Planning Ministry today. According to the program, the two countries will cooperate in a number of fields, including culture, arts, tourism and cinema, and exchange of publications. The program was signed by Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abaddan, deputy planning minister, and the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Aden. [Summary] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Sep 85 GF]

ENVOY TO OMAN--Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, issued a decree of the Supreme People's Council Presidium appointing 'Abd-al-Wahid Muhammad Salih as PDRY plenipotentiary nonresident ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman. [Excerpt] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Sep 85 GF] [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Sep 85 gives name as 'Abd-al-Wahid Muhammad al-Farra]

CSO: 4400/265

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

OIL MINISTRY CREATED--Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, issued a presidential decree today creating a new ministry, the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth. [Summary] [Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 85 GF]

CSO: 4400/265

AFGHANISTAN

MUJAHIDIN CONTINUE TO REJECT PROXIMITY TALKS

East Burnham ARABIA: THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English No 48, Aug 85  
pp 16-17

[Text]

Since June 1982, when UN assistant secretary general Diego Cordovez led the first round of proximity talks in Geneva, five rounds have taken place without any real achievement. After every round the UN official has issued a statement saying that "substantial progress has been made and a solution is likely to come soon." However, when the next round begins Diego Cordovez argues that "the delegates are going uphill with several impediments."

The Geneva proximity talks have focused on four inter-related elements; the withdrawal of foreign troops, non-interference and non-intervention, guarantees of non-intervention and non-interference from the superpowers, and arrangements for the return of refugees. At the conclusion of the fifth round, which took place in June, the UN spokesman gave the impression that a solution was on the cards and that details would be finalised in the next round to be held in August. It was disclosed to the press that representatives of the Karmal regime and Pakistan had agreed to a legal draft on assurances by Afghanistan and Pakistan of non-intervention and non-interference across their common borders, and that the two countries had worked out the phrasing of international guarantees of Afghanistan security to be affirmed by the United States and the Soviet Union. However, it was accepted by the UN spokesman that the most crucial issue of a timetable for the Soviet withdrawal remains the most potential impediment for an overall solution.

It is learnt that the Karmal regime is asking for international guarantees, particularly from China and the US,

before giving any commitment about Soviet withdrawal. One of the main conditions which Kabul has put before Pakistan is that Islamabad must outlaw the use of its territory as a conduit for the Mujahideen groups, many of whom have their headquarters in the refugee camps in Peshawar.

Political observers in Geneva are puzzled over the slow progress in the talks. They say that if the entire issue of Afghanistan rests on the attitude of the two superpowers, then they should sort it out among themselves. It was hoped that on June 24, when the first set of formal talks between the US and the Soviet Union on Afghanistan began in Geneva, the question of mutual guarantees of non-intervention would be discussed at length — but Washington and Moscow did not touch on the issue. On the contrary, they discussed issues concerning the role of the Mujahideen in Afghanistan and the implications of their success for other parts of the Muslim world.

In the prevailing international climate of distrust and suspicion between the two superpowers, it is unlikely that the White House or the Kremlin would reach any understanding on mutual guarantees before August. Even if they did, it is unlikely that Washington will be able to persuade the Afghan Mujahideen to abandon their jihad without the US bringing about any meaningful political changes in the country. Mujahideen groups have made it clear that they would not accept any solution which would legitimise the Karmal regime, even if the Soviet Union decides to pull out.

A senior western diplomat in London told *Arabia* that there was a possibility

that the Reagan administration might pressurise Pakistan to stop helping the Mujahideen if a deal with the Soviet Union is struck during the forthcoming US-Soviet summit. However, he believed that in this situation the jihad in Afghanistan may become more fierce as many Mujahideen groups would move to Iran — which has already offered hospitality to more than a million refugees and several resistance groups. The diplomat, who has spent several years in South Asia, suggests that the Mujahideen should be taken into confidence before reaching any accord in Geneva.

The Mujahideen, on the other hand, have totally rejected the proximity talks, saying that neither the Karmal regime nor Pakistan can speak on their behalf. They say that as long as Soviet troops are not withdrawn and the people are not given the right to self-determination they would not participate in any negotiations with any Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan. They are emphatic that they are ready to sit with the Soviet Union at the negotiating table — a position which the Soviet Union would find very difficult to accept.

CSO: 4600/20

AFGHANISTAN

STATUS OF REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN DISCUSSED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Three million people Old and Infirm, maimed and mutilated, male and female, with sucking babes, tiny toddlers and infants, three million of them! And an equal number of goats and sheep and other grazing animals. This is the multitude that has cascaded down the hills of Afghanistan into Pakistan's bordering provinces like a torrent during the last five-years-and-a-half.

Mass exodus of people to escape the ravages of man and nature has been an established fact through the centuries from the Biblical times and before, unto this day. But history has never witnessed the like of the Afghan exodus and the concentration of three million homeless people in a not very large or affluent country like Pakistan. And, what is more, this influx has not abated; the number keeps on swelling through fresh arrivals at the rate of several thousand every month since April 1978.

Almost a year-and-a-half later, in Sept., 1979, another nearly 200,000 Afghans ran in its wake for refuge in Pakistan. It could be hardly considered an issue of any remarkable magnitude, for who could at that time predict that the events in Afghanistan would turn so swiftly that a Superpower would intervene and invade with massive troops and Pakistan will be deluged by three million-plus souls.

Major Problems

The impact of this influx has been as great as its ramifications are varied and far-reaching.

On the political and diplomatic front, this event has soured Pakistan's relations not only with a neighbor with whom she has had religious and ethnic relations spreading over centuries, but, also, with a Superpower. With the march of the Soviet army into Afghanistan, Pakistan has become a "frontline" state. The geopolitical equilibrium has been upset as has been Pakistan's socio-economic fabric.

So far the northern and north-western borders of Pakistan had been militarily secure, despite periodic back-scratching by Afghanistan with the so-called "Pakhtoonistan" stunt.

Now, Pakistan is face to face with a Superpower directly on the north, after Russia's de facto annexation of the Wakhan region of the Afghanistan pan-handle, and indirectly on the north-west where Russia assists and directs her surrogate government in Kabul.

For Afghans, it is a case of the conflict of ideologies. Atheistic godless Communism is pitted against a living faith, Islam. The Afghan masses may be suffering from the ills of illiteracy, tribalism, feudalism, poverty and what have you, but they are fierce warriors, unsubjugated by any invader. And despite the disadvantages of what Marxist and other members of materialist society may call primitiveness and backwardness, they, the Afghan people have as jealously guarded their honor and their faith as they have contemptuously resisted the temptations of materialism which, as a corollary brings in permissiveness and promiscuity, and shatters the moral edifice of the society.

So, the able-bodied among the refugees have formed resistance groups. They call themselves "Mujahideen", or holy "warriors". Baring themselves to unspeakable hazards and hardships, and inadequately equipped, they wage war against the Soviet occupation forces, even inflicting substantial losses in men and material. Their daring has been witnessed by many a Western journalist and praised.

Baffled and harassed, and with the Babrak Karmal army dwindling daily by death and desertions, the Russians have increased their ruthless retaliatory actions so that the roar of their guns is now heard within Pakistan and the violation of Pakistan's borders by their air force has become almost an everyday affair.

And, yet, there is nothing that Pakistan can do except seeking a peaceful political solution. She cannot seal the 1,500-mile long border through high rugged mountains and peaks. Pakistan's guns cannot be trained on her brethren-in-faith and their helpless women and children with whom, additionally her people have ethnic, cultural and even linguistic affinity. Driven from their homes, they cannot be turned back in their hour of distress, for Islam enjoins protection even to an enemy who surrenders. That is why Pakistan has challenged those who accuse her of inviting the refugees, to close the borders on the Afghanistan side, if they can.

#### Socio-Economic Aspects

On the socio-economic front, the effects of the refugee influx are even more worrisome. Straightway, it has turned Pakistan's development plans topsy-turvy. The development priorities have had to be readjusted, the sizes and fiscal allocations pruned. The Budget for 1984-1985 fiscal was U.S. dollars 441 million, and Pakistan had to contribute 49 percent of it.

This 49 percent amounting to 205 million dollars, of which 135 million is spent on cash allowance, while inland transportation makes up for the remaining 70 million dollars.

Food assistance in the shape of wheat, edible oil and milk powder from the UN/WFP accounts for 134 million dollars and other UNHCR programs are covered by the remaining 75 million dollars out of their 51 percent contribution.

The refugees are given cash allowance of Rs. 50 per head upto a maximum of Rs. 350 per family, monthly. Relief assistance consists, further, of shelter in the shape of one tent per family, or construction material for mud huts; household items, like cooking utensils, crockery, oil, stoves, clothes, shoes, blankets and quilts; water at the rate of 25 liters per head per day; one medical dispensary and one primary school per camp of about 1,500 refugee families comprising upto 10,000 individuals.

#### Accommodation, Health, Education

For administrative purposes, each group of 1,500 families comprise a Refugee Tentage Village (RTV); for every five RTVs there is an Area Administrator, and over them is the District or Agency Administrators. In the Provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan, the respective Commissioners for Afghan Refugees coordinate all administrative activities for the refugees, while the Federal Government coordinates the relief assistance work in the country through its Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees.

For health care programs there are 177 Basic health units and 43 Satellite health units staffed by 200 qualified doctors and 1,100 paramedical personnel to provide curative treatment. Additionally, 500 beds are available in Civil hospitals on demand to be paid out of refugees relief funds.

About 600 primary schools, with about 2,000 teachers, two-thirds of whom are from among the refugees themselves, cater for the refugee children. There are 52 schools for girls out of the 600, with nearly 5,300 girls on the rolls.

More than 400 students attend Higher Secondary Schools at Pakistan Government's expense and 200 stipends of Rs. 600 to 700 monthly each have been awarded to deserving refugee students in professional disciplines like Medicine and Engineering in the country's major institutions against seats reserved for them.

#### Livestock

For nearly three million heads of livestock, there are 25 Mobile and nine Static Veterinary Units.

In order to prevent idleness, promote self reliance and reduce dependence on outside aid, facilities have been provided for kitchen-gardening, poultry raising, beekeeping, agricultural and dairy farming for the refugees and the able bodied among them are given employment opportunities on jobs falling within the camp areas.

In addition, 11 textile, 7 vocational, 6 mechanical trades, 5 carpet-weaving, three tailoring/shoemaking, one pottery and four embroidery centers have been established in the refugee-inhabited areas.

## Enormous Bill

The bill is large; the task enormous. No single country could bear such a colossal burden alone. Pakistan, and in fact, the Afghan refugees are fortunate in this respect, that all the right-thinking people and their Governments across the globe have raised their voice of protest and condemnation at the terror and devastation let loose upon the Afghans by the invading forces of Soviet Russia. Many countries, philanthropic organizations and, even individuals contribute their mite, sending whatever they can--food, clothes, medicines etc. Red Crescent Societies from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Sudan, besides the ICRC, the Swedish and Italian Relief Organizations and the Save-the-Children Fund of the U.K. are working actively with medicines and medical personnel to ameliorate human misery among the refugees. These material contributions tend to share some of the burden of Pakistan while the overwhelming support of the comity of nations in the United Nations to the Resolution for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the restoration of her independence provides moral support to Pakistan and sustains her in her Herculean task.

In order to keep the urge of returning home alive in their hearts and minds, and also to avoid conflicts due to competing economic interests, Pakistan has tried to prevent the assimilation of the refugees with its own population. They have been kept in separate, temporary structures, called Tentage Villages, along the Pak-Afghan border.

Their prolonged stay, however, might lead to further socio-economic problems in a developing country where jobs for her own sons are not enough. The Donor-fatigue over the years may further compound the problem. The pitch and tempo of sympathy towards the refugees among the donors may not remain the same for many years. And, even sudden catastrophes like the current famine in Ethiopia and other African countries, or the tornado in Bangladesh may put a more pressing and urgent demand on international donors.

Appreciating all these factors, Pakistan has been striving hard in her efforts to a meaningful political solution of the issue. To this end she has been participating in the indirect talks with Afghanistan through the U.N. Secretary-General's representative, Diego Cordovez. The last round has just ended.

But Pakistan cannot sever herself from the OIC, the NAM and the UN, in the negotiations. She must follow the spirit of the Resolutions of these international forums of which she is a member. Her stand is principled and her cause, just. Pakistan perseveres in the belief that truth shall prevail and one day, sooner or later, the invader will withdraw, and the refugees will return home with honor and respect.

CSO: 4600/2

AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH INSTITUTE NAMED AFTER LATE INDIRA GANDHI

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 17 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] KABUL, (BIA)-The hospital of child health institute in Kabul, built with the assistance of the friendly country of India was named "Indira Gandhi institute", to commemorate the memory of the great political figure of the world and a persistent struggler of peace, the former premier of India, Indira Gandhi.

While speaking in a grand meeting held on the occasion, Abdul Majid Surbiland, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and Chairman of the Afghan-Indian Friendship Association said "we have gathered here today in this great Afghan-Indian friendship meeting to rename the institute after and Indira Gandhi the great political and state leader of India a real friend of the Afghan people, Surbiland added that "This is another step in deepening further the friendship between the two countries."

Abdul Majid Surbiland stressed that the event is taking place at a time, when the Indian people are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the independence of their country. The people of Afghanistan who have common heritage of traditions, and customs particularly in their mutual anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle, are sharing this great occasion with the Indian people.

India, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA went on to say, by consistently following the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence in international relations and being chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement, which Indira Gandhi herself had called world's greatest peace movement is taking valuable and effective steps in expanding detente in international relations, stopping the arms race, particularly, the nuclear one and non-militarization of the outer space. Today, Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister follows the same policy, he stated.

The two friendly countries, the DRA and the Republic of India, have been deeply tied by deep historical, cultural and religious roots in their long history.

Naming the hospital of child health institute after Indira Gandhi is indicative of the great respect paid by the Afghan people to the Afghan-Indian great friendship and unforgivable services of Indira Gandhi in the field.

Later R.C. Jugran, Charge d'affaires of the Embassy of India in Kabul in his speech on behalf of the Indian people and government thanked the people and government of the DRA for its goodwill.

The Indian charge d'affaires added, that "the Indian government has assigned us to render ever further assistance to the institute which is a symbol of the friendship and cooperation of the two countries."

CSO: 4600/4

AFGHANISTAN

NEW BUILDING PROJECTS UNDERWAY

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] KABUL, (BIA).--The Banai Construction Unit (BCU) will complete the construction work of 14 projects in the year 1985, which include 10 on-going and 4 new projects.

The total volume of the construction work of the BCU will be 111,000 cubic metres, worth 505 million Afghanis during 1985.

A source for the BCU said that the Unit had implemented its construction plan at a cost of Afs 479 million, indicating 26 per cent more than the anticipated plan.

The BCU carried out and completed 11 projects ahead of schedule on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA.

During the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1985) projects to build the blood bank, central polyclinic, Chamtala technical services station, fuel transportation service and an administration building of the high court in Chamtala, a 200-bed hospital and textile mills in Herat province will be put into operation.

At present, there are 1,586 workers, including the workers of the productive and non productive sections as well as the technical and administrative workers. Also a number of skilled and unskilled workers are employed to carry out the daily activities of the BCU, depending on the work load. There are 2,000 workers in the unit altogether.

The BCU has auxiliary production shops, including a carpentry shop, a metal work shop and a maintenance shop at its disposal to carry out the construction works and services of the project efficiently.

The BCU is active not only in the centre. It also has branches in Nangarhar and Herat provinces, through which the construction work of the concerned projects are completed.

It should be mentioned that the construction work of the fuel transportation project in Chamtala will be completed at a total expenditure of 1,440,000

Afghanis, while the construction work of the central polyclinic and blood bank will be completed at a total expenditure of Afs 130 million each. The work of these projects is being financed by the Soviet Union.

In the four production shops and six projects of the BCU work competition has already been started and is still continuing.

The BCU was established 11 years ago. A lot of competent pioneers and young workers have been trained there. They have performed very useful work in the BCU.

CSO: 4600/4

AFGHANISTAN

CEMENT PRODUCTION INCREASES

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 2 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] KABUL, (BIA).-With the commissioning of a new cement factory in Ghorl at a capacity of producing 1,000 tons of cement round the clock, the needs of constructional institutions will be met.

This was stated by a spokesman of Ghorl Cement Factories.

The new factory costing one and a half billion Afghanis (50 Afghanis equal one US dollar) will be completed in five years with the technical and economic assistance of the friendly country- Czechoslovakia.

The production capacity of the factory, which at present is 400 tons round the clock, will be increased to 1,000 tons.

With the completion of the work of the factory started in the second quarter of the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1985) one thousand workers will be employed by it.

The present Ghorl Cement Factory has produced over 30 thousand tons of cement during the first quarter of the current Afghan year which is more by 13 per cent than the plan target.

It is planned that the factory will produce over 150 thousand tons of cement till the end of the Afghan year (by March 20, 1986).

With the activization of the new factory the annual production of it will be increased to over a half million tons of cement.

CSO: 4600/4

INDIA

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

Editors Meet PRC Vice Premier

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (PTI)--China said it had a very sincere desire to improve relations with India and to settle the boundary question between them, but pending its solution they should develop contacts in cultural, economic and political fields.

Beijing's invitation to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi remained open and they were looking forward to his visit to China, Vice Premier Yao Yilin yesterday told a visiting delegation from the All Indian Newspaper Editors Conference, led by its president, Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, MP.

Mr Yao who had himself extended the Chinese invitation to Mr Gandhi at the time of Mrs Indira Gandhi's funeral, said in their "friendly conversation" he had impressed that Sino-Indian relations should be raised to the level of the 1950s and the Indian Prime Minister had responded that they should be developed even better.

Indian Ambassador to China K. P. S. Menon was present during the meeting between Chinese Vice Premier and the eight-member AINEC delegation on a two-week tour of China at the invitation of All China Journalists Association.

Answering questions, he said growth of bilateral trade between India and China was in the interest of both countries. On India's offer to sell iron ore to China, he said differences over terms had held up an agreement, but further effort could lead to one.

He also favoured a revival of the Bandung spirit and said like other developing countries, China too faced the problems of peace and development.

On China's relations with the two superpowers, Mr Yao said in spite of obstacles like Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations were good and experiencing steady development. He did not think time was ripe for Chinese and Soviet Communist parties to resume relations and said normalisation should first come at the State level.

On domestic policies, Mr Yao said China's current reforms were not inconsistent with Marxism-Leninism in the special circumstances of China's current development and its open door policy was vital and essential for the modernisation of China.

PRC Envoy Addresses Businessmen

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 Sep 85 p 16

[Text] Mr Li Lian Qing, Chinese ambassador to India, told a meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on Friday that China would increase its import of Indian iron ore, chromium and manganese to meet its rising demand for the iron and steel industry. China was likely to produce 80 million tons of steel by the turn of the century. At present, China was importing four to five million tons of iron ore a year, mainly from Australia and Brazil.

Mr Li said that China was interested in importing tractors and scooters from India. In return, China could export to India coking coal, petroleum and items, like green tea and tobacco. Following the signing of the trade agreement between the two countries, China had submitted to the Government of India a list of commodities, valued at \$100 million to \$160 million, for a two-way trade. The Chinese Vice-Minister in charge of economic affairs was scheduled to visit India by the end of the year for further bilateral trade talks.

Welcoming Indian investment in China, the ambassador said that Indian businessmen could set up factories on their own or as joint ventures with the Chinese Government. They could also help renovate and modernize industries and set up hotels or help manage hotels already built there. China, he said, was now permitting foreign investment; in fact, the foreign investment in China was now \$2 billion. The investors were allowed to repatriate their profit, he added.

Earlier, the president of the chamber, Mr K. K. Bajoria, said that increased efforts would have to be made to raise the quantum of bilateral trade between the two countries which had gone down to some extent in the recent past. This, he felt, was mainly because of lack of information about each other's requirements. More delegations should visit the two countries to reduce this communication gap. He requested Mr Li to explore whether the bilateral trade could be done against rupee payment, which, Mr Bajoria was confident, would help increase the two-way trade. Mr Li replied that the issue of rupee payment could be discussed because China had similar payment arrangements with the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

Need for Boost in Exports

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 10 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Trade With China"]

[Text] Though the immense markets in both countries suggest considerable scope for trade between India and China, the actual volume is disappointing, perhaps because of the political problems that have clouded relations since 1962. It was only in 1977 that trade was resumed on a tentative basis, but progress has been erratic in the eight years since: the value rose from a paltry \$20 million in 1977 to about \$74 million in 1979 and to \$150 million in 1982, before slumping to around \$60 million in 1983. Last year's performance was hardly any better, India being particularly concerned that even in this low turnover, the balance overwhelmingly favoured the Chinese. The outlook has not improved; because of last year's good cotton crop in China, Beijing is unlikely to import substantial quantities of cotton which, with vegetable products, comprises India's principal export to China. Hence the interest evoked by the trade protocol to be signed later this year which envisages an annual turnover of between \$100 million and \$160 million, with the emphasis on relatively new commodities like iron ore, of which China is expected to import about a million tons next year. The Chinese are planning to double their present steel output of 42 million tons in the next 15 years, and, presumably Indian exporters will grasp this opportunity not only to increase trade but also to give a fillip to the sagging iron ore industry.

Other items likely to figure in future bilateral trade include Indian exports of chrome ore, manganese ore, steel products and finished leather, and Chinese exports of raw silk products, vegetable oils, bearing tools and power equipment. A beginning has also been made with the sale of bulk tea to China, but the future is uncertain because China is slowly emerging as an important exporter of tea in its own right. Official circles as well as private industrialists are also investigating the possibility of setting up joint ventures in China's special economic zones which offer a number of concessions to foreign investors. But it bears reiterating that the outlook may have become somewhat less rosy ever since a change in Beijing's policies was reflected in tighter control of units operating in these zones. Indian entrepreneurs will also have to face stiff competition from Japanese and U.S. companies. In fact, visiting Chinese delegations have always stressed the importance they attach to quality and expertise, as well as emphasizing the need for price competitiveness, if Indian enterprise is to become more acceptable to the Chinese. These expectations should not escape the attention of the task force that the Union Commerce Ministry recently set up to boost Indian exports to China.

CSO: 4600/1004

INDIA

SUBSTANCE OF INDO-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL TOLD

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 9 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 8 (PTI): The Soviet export basket to India is to be expanded and diversified with the inclusion of items like fertilisers, non-ferrous metals, newsprint and machinery, official sources said.

This was to enable the growth and diversification of Indo-Soviet trade through new methods besides conventional exchange of commodities, the sources added.

Till now the trade has been heavily dependent on Soviet exports of crude oil and petroleum products which constituted nearly 85 per cent of its export basket to India.

The Soviets have been pressing hard over the last few years to increase the share of machinery and equipment in their exports to India. Steps have been taken to facilitate import of Soviet machinery consistent with India's requirement.

The Indo-Soviet trade protocol for 1985 envisages a two-way trade turnover of Rs 4,600

crores. Exports from India have been projected at Rs 2,500 crores in comparison to Rs 2,000 crores in 1984.

The imports from the Soviet Union in 1985 are expected to be Rs 2,100 crores.

Third country projects and turnkey projects could also emerge as a major area of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, the sources said.

At present two proposals are under consideration. Possibilities of construction of hotels in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bokhara are being explored by Indian parties in collaboration with the Soviets. Besides, an Indian party is exploring the possibilities of construction of turnkey industrial projects in the USSR.

Aircraft and ship repairs, tourism, civil construction and computer software also appear to be potential areas for cooperation between the two countries in the coming years.

CSO: 4600/1011

21 October 1985

INDIA

PAPERS REPORT PARTICIPATION IN LUNDA MEETING

Indian Delegate's Speech

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Lunda, September 4 (PTI)--The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshed Alam Khan, said here today that comprehensive mandatory sanctions and the moral duty of states to sever all links with Pretoria were the only answers to force South Africa to end its apartheid policy, vacate the illegal occupation of Namibia and stop the repeated acts of aggression against frontline states.

Initiating, discussions at the nonaligned ministerial meeting in the capital of Angola, a former Portuguese colony and a frontline state, he said the Pretoria regime was beyond persuasion.

"It is clear," he said, that "South Africa could not persist in its defiance of the will of the international community for so long but for the diplomatic and moral support and wide-ranging collaboration in the economic, military, nuclear and other fields that it receives from its friends and allies."

Assuring the suffering people in South Africa of "our unflinching solidarity and support", Mr Khan said time and again the security council had been paralysed into inaction on account of vetoes against measures to isolate South Africa.

The four-day conference was inaugurated by the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Mr Khan said, the increasing superpower presence in the Indian Ocean constituted a "source of grave anxiety and concern and the objective of creating a zone of peace in the ocean remains elusive."

The 1971 declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace remained unimplemented and it was regrettable that the Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean had been repeatedly postponed owing to the intransigent attitude and dilatory tactics of certain powers, he said.

## Colombo Conference

The minister expressed the hope that the Colombo conference would be held as scheduled in the first half of 1986 to "begin the process of elimination of superpower military presence from the Indian Ocean."

Noting that NAM had always voiced its principled concern at the widening gap between the rich and the poor which was a source of instability and a threat to peace, he said the perilous state of the world economy had been a major preoccupation of the movement since the New Delhi summit in 1983.

## Gandhi Message Reported

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has exhorted the nonaligned nations to overcome their differences and strengthen their unity, and reiterate the role of the Nonaligned Movement as a positive factor in international relations today.

In a message to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference, which opens in Luanda, Angola, on Wednesday, Mr Gandhi briefly reviewed the international situation, and regretted that the world was passing through an "unprecedented crisis" at political, economic and social planes.

He deplored that even the pervasive fear of a nuclear holocaust had not moved the great powers toward any meaningful disarmament, and observed "There is in fact a paralysis of will."

Referring to the economic crisis, he said the impact was mainly on the developing world and the burden of external debt had produced a severe resources crunch.

This, Mr Gandhi said, was already having grave consequences on the social and political fabric of some countries, and the financial institutions could well collapse.

Yet, the North-South dialogue on global economic issues was still to get off the ground. Indeed, the institutional framework for international cooperation was facing pressures the world had never witnessed before.

He described the repression let loose by the minority regime in South Africa as beyond intolerable levels, and feared there could only be further bloodshed ahead. Africa was also still reeling under the terrible effects of recent famine.

Mr Gandhi, who is also NAM Chairman, cautioned that the situation in Central America, West Asia and the Gulf endangered not only their peoples but also constituted a threat to international peace and security.

Against this backdrop, Mr Gandhi said, the Luanda meeting was facing a grave challenge. The nonaligned nations "have no alternative but to overcome our differences and strengthen our unity." The nations had to come forth with clear reaffirmation of the principles of the NAM and adhere to them.

In an allusion to U.S. efforts of late to undermine the United Nations and its institutions, Mr Gandhi reminded the nonaligned that one of the cherished principles of the movement has been its belief in the UN and the multilateral process. "We regret that we see steady drift away from multilateralism."

Besides striving for their solidarity and steadfastness, the nonaligned must also reaffirm their commitment to the UN in this year of the world body's 40th anniversary, he said.

CSO: 4600/1002

INDIA

# UNITED AKALI DAL RESOLUTION REJECTS PUNJAB ACCORD

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Amritsar (TOINS): A "panthic" conference organised by the "United" Akali Dal here on Sunday adopted a resolution rejecting the accord signed between Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Longowal and described it as "a stab in the back of the panth."

While stating that Sant Longowal had signed the accord in his individual capacity, the resolution urged the Sikhs to oppose the accord.

## "Boycott Poll" Plan

Another resolution alleged that the government was continuing its anti-Sikh policies and warned the Sikhs that under the "garb" of holding elections, the government wanted to get their verdict in favour of such policies. The resolution urged the Sikhs to boycott the elections.

A resolution described the Akali Dal(L) leaders as being pro-Rajiv Gandhi and anti-panthic and urged them also to boycott the elections and give up their "greed for power."

The conference passed a resolution paying glowing tributes to those who had sacrificed their lives for the benefit of the community, such as Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, and other innocent persons who died in "fake" police encounters.

Baba Joginder Singh, convener of the ad hoc committee of the "Unite" Akali Dal, vehemently criticised Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra and Mr Prakash Singh Badal. He described them as "traitors of the morcha" and alleged that such leaders would have betrayed the panth much earlier if the leadership were not in the hands of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale backed by the All-India Sikh Students' Federation.

Baba Joginder Singh claimed that the "morcha" launched in 1982 could have taken a different course if Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale had been made the head priest of the Akai [word indistinct].

INDIA

## SUMMARY OF AKALI DAL ELECTION MANIFESTO

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Chandigarh, Sept 11 — The Akali Dal (Longowal) today promised to hold a judicial inquiry by a high court judge into "all killings in Punjab", punish the politicians and officials found guilty, pay pension to those who suffered during the morcha and take measures to rehabilitate the victims of the anti-Sikh riots in the country.

The party's election manifesto, released at a press conference here by former Finance Minister and senior party leader Balwant Singh, said the Akali Dal if voted to office would take all possible measures to restore normalcy in the State and put Punjab back on the rails once again.

The manifesto reiterated that the party would release all the innocent Sikh youths detained in jails and rehabilitate them by providing them suitable employment, liberal grants and licences for setting up industries.

"Since the last general elections, the Akali Dal embarked upon a grim struggle to compel the Congress Government both in the State and at the Centre to reverse the wrongs done to the people of Punjab in political and economic matters", the manifesto declared.

"During the four-year long Akali struggle the manifesto said that lakhs of people went to jails and willingly suffered repression. Scores of men, women and children attained martyrdom", it added.

The result, it said, was the Sant Longowal-Rajiv accord which was a vindication of the Akali stand and restored to the Sikhs a place of pride and dignity in the Indian mainstream.

The manifesto added that had the Akali demands been conceded earlier Punjab and the country could have been spared the agony and anguish.

The manifesto said that the Anandpur Sahib resolution, an instrument for more powers to States, was "damned by the Congress as a document of secession, but the truth ultimately prevailed" when the Sarkaria Commission agreed to give it due thought.

In the memorandum of settlement signed between the Prime Minister and late Sant Longowal, it has been conceded that the Anandpur Sahib resolution was entirely within the framework of the Constitution and it was only an attempt to define the concept of inter-State relations so as to bring about the true federal character to the statute which was essentially unitary in nature.

The Akali Dal promised to appoint a new pay commission for Government employees and expeditiously implement its recommendations. It said special allowances will be paid to employees posted in rural areas and structures of house rent and medical allowances would also be changed radically.

Declaring that the Akali Dal has always stood for the protection of minorities' rights, the manifesto said special grants will be earmarked for providing community centres for minorities like Bazigers, Christians, Rai Sikhs and Muslims in Punjab.

"Resolute defence of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections against economic exploitation and oppression by dominant classes and communities will be our policy", the manifesto said and added that to achieve these objectives the party will revise and raise the minimum payable wage for agricultural workers.

It also promised interest free loans of Rs 20,000 each to members of Scheduled Castes and weaker sections for self-employment schemes.

The manifesto said the Akali Dal had all along tried to get the due quota of Sikh community for recruitment in the armed forces and as a result of the struggle by the Akali Dal, the Government has now given a guarantee (in the Punjab accord) that all the able citizens of the country have a right to get enrolled in the army and merit will remain the criterion for selection.

The manifesto promised that the Akali Dal would remit all Government loans with interest of upto Rs. 5000 as relief to the poor who had suffered due to instability "created by the Congress Government of Mr Darbara Singh".

It said the Akali Dal was a political party pledged to the establishment of a society based on economic, political, social and cultural justice and was committed to secular, democratic and socialistic ideals of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh guru.

On the economic front the manifesto promised:

- full employment to youths within a decade with special emphasis on employment programmes for Harijans, weaker sections, backward classes, poor peasants and lower urban middle classes.

- speedy diversification of agriculture in order to make agriculture more remunerative,

- remunerative prices for farmers and to work for seeking authority to fix the prices of the agricultural products at the State level,

- subsidised prices for consumer products, and

- efforts to industrialise the State make all industrial establishments, both in the private and the public sector, to employ at least 80 per cent Punjabis.

The manifesto said the Thein Dam will be completed in four years and electricity generated by it not shared with any other State. An atomic power plant will be set up and other alternative sources of energy tapped.

INDIA

# HOME MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL INTEGRATION SEMINAR

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Sep 85 p 9

[Text] SRINAGAR, September 7,  
(UNI).

THE Union home minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, today said that India, because of its economic backwardness, offered a "fertile soil" for imperialist forces to hatch conspiracies to start secessionist agitations in the country.

Inaugurating a regional seminar on "national integration — the role of administration" here, he said the internal and foreign reactionary forces were using the exploited masses and the demoralised, frustrated, angry and unemployed youth as the tools to serve their narrow interest.

National integration will be strengthened if "we succeed in national economic development and taking the fruits of development to all," he said.

Mr. Chavan said the process of disintegration was strengthening alarmingly in the country. The biggest question today was how to preserve national integration, solidarity and oneness, without which no orderly progress can be made, he added.

It was "painful and unfortunate" that even after so many years of independence, the people of India were engaged in shedding blood in the name of language, religion, caste or community, he said.

Mr. Chavan said regionalism was endangering the unity of the country and destroying the socio-economic fabric of "our composite culture".

He said in the pre-independence days British imperialism, guided by the policy of "divide and rule" had encouraged the religious and caste antagonism.

However, he said, despite the religious disparities, cultural variation and lingual multiplicity, the struggle against British rule unified the people to work for the common goal of freedom from foreign rule.

Mr. Chavan said the recent happenings in Delhi and the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sant Longowal has shown that destructive forces were active in India.

Some of the extremist organisations in Punjab and some parts of the north-east were trying to create such disturbances which, he said, might result in disunity.

Even in Jammu and Kashmir, he said, some separatist forces had been openly engaged in anti-national activities.

Reactionary elements in the country, in connivance with western imperialist agencies, had been making all-out effort to disrupt the unity of the country, he alleged.

He said the Union government could take legitimate pride for it had been able to settle some of the outstanding issues, which had been major causes of disharmony.

He hoped the accord with the Akalis and the Assam student union leaders would pave the way for greater integration.

Mr. Chavan said the government was enlisting the help of voluntary organisations to promote national integration by granting financial assistance.

INDIA

CHARGES AGAINST FORMER MAHARASHTRA LEADER DISMISSED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Bombay, September 3--All charges of misuse of power, deception, corruption and cheating made against Mr A. R. Antulay, former chief minister of Maharashtra, by Mr P. B. Samant, were dismissed by Mr Justice D. N. Mehta of the Bombay high court here today.

The judge observed that Mr Samant, an ex-MLA, had no personal knowledge about the grant of Rs. two crores to the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan (IGPP) and that his source of evidence lay in the documents exhibited in the Antulay trial.

Referring to the testimony of Mr G. P. Pradhan, former opposition leader in the Maharashtra legislative assembly, on whom the prosecution had relied heavily, Mr Mahta said: "One is constrained to state that his evidence cannot be accepted in the face of various documents. Mr Pradhan is a veteran politician and one would not like to go into his evidence harshly. He is the only member of the state legislative council to have been examined as a witness.

"I don't think on the basis of only one member's evidence, even if his testimony is believed, can a court come to the conclusion that the accused hand cheated the entire legislative council. In view of this, issue No 3 that Mr Antulay abused his office as chief minister and misrepresented to members of the council that the IGPP was a government-sponsored trust has been decided in the negative."

Mr Mehta was pronouncing his final order on a complaint filed by Mr Samant on charges framed under Section 5 (1) (d) and 5 (1) (e) of the prevention of Corruption Act and Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr Antulay still faces 22 charges out of 43 in the case filed by Mr Ramdas Nayak. The appeal filed by the complainant, Mr Nayak, is still pending before the supreme court.

CSO: 4600/1001

INDIA

## GOVERNMENT REJECTS EXPORT-LED GROWTH MODEL

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Government has accepted the Abid Hussain committee recommendation that growth based on exports is not possible in Indian conditions, thereby bringing to a close the debate on whether the Government was opting for the export-led growth model like South Korea and Brazil.

Commerce Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh agreed with the committee's assessment that "growth-led exports are the more likely scenario in India", while briefing newsmen on Thursday.

The Government has accepted the bulk of the recommendations of this high-powered committee on trade policies. Seen as a whole this provides the direction in which trade policies will evolve in the years to come. Certain procedural recommendations were already accepted by the Government while presenting the budget and the exim policy.

The main aspect of the broad economic policy recommendations that have been accepted is that trade policies, for the first time, will be seen not in isolation but in relation to industrial and other economic policies. In other words, trade performance will depend on the overall performance of the country's economy.

The Government has concurred with the recommendation that import-substitution will remain the cornerstone of the industrial policy. Mr Singh clarified that this did not mean import substitution will be done mechanically. The cost factor will have to be kept in mind. The details on this are presently being worked out by the Commerce Ministry, he said.

Regarding exports, the Government is agreed that export production must constitute an integral part of production in the domestic economy. To begin with, a few leading

sectors will be identified where structural changes will be experimented with to promote the cause of exports.

Mr Singh said that export promotion was important as earnings thus made would create the much-needed capacity for imports. He clarified that export promotion and import substitution were not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they were the two sides of the same coin.

While there was a case, for a preference in favour of the export sector at the margin, import substitution remained an integral part of the country's quest for self-reliance. "It is unrealistic to expect that exports would grow significantly faster than real national income," said Mr Singh.

What is good for exports should be good for domestic production and vice-versa, he said. In other words, a significant jump in exports was the most important means to attain the objective of self-reliance which required a nation to rely on its own resources to finance the process of development.

The Government has accepted that export production, in appropriate class, should be exempted from capacity licensing provisions implicit in industrial policy and restrictions on imports of capital goods or technology in import policy.

Mr Singh said that luxury consumer goods import will be discouraged by the Government. The committee, too, has said that the present policy which bans the import of non-essential consumer goods should be continued.

The bill for petroleum products is likely to go up, the IMF loan has to be repaid and commercial borrowings have to be made, he

said and added that in light of this foreign exchange could not be squandered on consumer goods.

While the broad policy recommendations of the Abid Hussain committee have been accepted, there are other ones which the Government has accepted in principle and is currently working out the details. These relate to:

- ★ Rationalisation of the duty drawback system in a way that complete reimbursement of taxes paid on inputs for export production may be done speedily;

- ★ Rationalisation of the cash compensatory support (CCS) to reduce overlapping;

- ★ Relaxing the multiplicity and periodicity of import of technology in so far as it limits competition between firms;

- ★ Removing barriers to the entry of new firms and relaxing capacity licensing provisions only if the technology that is imported is absorbed through R & D efforts;

- ★ De-escalation of the level of protection and ensuring that infant industries grow up over time and become competitive.

CSO: 4600/1003

INDIA

## INDIA TOLD OF UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S PLANS

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8.

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, has given up his efforts to find an acceptable formula on a time-bound withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, until the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev meet in Geneva in November and take a fresh look at this problem in the wider context of their attempts to eliminate avoidable frictions in super-power relations.

After his special emissary, Mr. Diego Cordovez, reported a virtual failure of his efforts to at least narrow down the differences on this crucial issue at the latest round of proximity talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the U.N. Secretary-General is reported to have decided to await the outcome of the Geneva summit before resuming his mediatory efforts.

**Broad understanding:** As the four-point formula evolved by Mr. Cordovez in consultation with Afghanistan and Pakistan at the previous round of proximity talks provided for a guarantee of the agreement by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Mr. De Cuellar thinks that the two superpowers have an obligation to arrive at a broad understanding on the key issue of withdrawal of Soviet forces through mutual accommodation of each other's strategic interests in the region.

Mr. De Cuellar is expected to make some informal soundings before the Geneva summit to set the right tone for a direct discussion of the Afghan problem at the highest level between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

At the week-long proximity talks in Geneva, the Afghan and Pakistan Foreign Ministers did not budge from their earlier positions on the withdrawal question, with the result that Mr. Cordovez had to abruptly adjourn the inconclusive discussions till a more opportune moment. The talks thus ended without making any progress even on the procedural aspects of implementation of the other provisions of the proposed agreement.

**Withdrawal timing:** The Afghanistan Minister, Mr. Shah Mohammed Dost, continued to maintain that the timing of the withdrawal, essentially a matter to be decided by Kabul and Moscow in terms of their treaty relationship, must

be linked with the implementation of the rest of the four-point agreement, especially the pledge of non-interference in the internal affairs of his country by the U.S. through Pakistan.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Yaqub Ali Khan, was no less obdurate in his preteritions of innocence, maintaining doggedly that at no time had his country interfered in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Nor had Islamabad in any way aided or abetted the rebel activity directed against the continued Soviet military presence, despite the grave threat posed to the security of Pakistan.

**Taken into confidence:** The U.N. mediator was thus left with no alternative, in the face of this obfuscation by both sides, except to put off this frustrating exercise for the present. The Secretary-General who approved of this decision has taken into confidence countries like India, which have been extending full support to his efforts to settle the Afghan problem, about his plans to take up this issue directly with the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

## Plot to kill Basu denied

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8.

Acharya Bhaveshananda Avadhuta denying the allegation of the chairman of the Ruling Left Front Committee in West Bengal, Mr. Saroj Mukherjee, that the Ananda Marg had hatched a plot to kill the West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu in Delhi alleged that it was part of a conspiracy to "destroy" the Ananda Marg.

The Education, Relief and Welfare Secretary of the Marg in Delhi, Acharya Bhaveshananda, said all agencies concerned had denied knowledge of the alleged plot and added it was similar to the smear campaign the CPI(M) had launched against the Marg before the massacre of 17 Ananda Margis in Calcutta on April 30, 1982.

Seeking an inquiry into Mr. Mukherjee's allegation, he said: "We apprehend that if the Central Government does not take immediate action to clear the name of the Ananda Marg, similar unprovoked attacks on Ananda Margis and the Marg's properties may occur as in the past.—Our Special Correspondent.

INDIA

## GANDHI INTERESTED IN MODERN MANAGEMENT METHODS

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Sep 85 p 7

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, is taking a personal interest in the improvement of the performance of the service departments of the Government with which the common people have to deal in almost every walk of life.

These include the railways, air services, posts and telegraphs, nationalised banks, insurance corporations, customs and excise, income tax department, passport offices, municipalities, electricity boards and marketing organisations.

During his recent review of the performance of various ministries and departments, he put some searching questions to the ministries and officials concerned about the quality of their service and the steps being taken to streamline procedures and eliminate delays in compliance with his earlier directives.

**Scientific temper:** As a young Prime Minister with an uncluttered mind who is more receptive to modern methods of management, Mr. Gandhi is keen that his scientific temper must percolate down to the lowest rungs of the Government. In a change-resistant society like India, he thinks that any innovative action aimed at improving performance must begin at what is called the shopwindow level where the people come into contact with a good or bad government.

The steps he has taken to computerise the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party records for maintaining a well monitored review of the abili-

tacts at the constituency level with the people who voted for them, and their general performance in the two Houses have already caused a flutter among the party MPs who think that the big brother is going to keep a close watch on them.

**V.P. Singh's role:** The Prime Minister is relying a lot on the Finance Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, to provide the necessary zest for this improvement in the quality of government while putting the fear of God into the dishonest ones in the Government who have been thriving in a permissive political system. His (Mr. Singh's) relentless drive against inefficiency and corruption has already produced some impressive results in the many service departments under his charge in his dual capacity as Minister of Finance and Commerce at present.

The big broom he has been wielding to sweep away some of the accumulated cobwebs is having an effect on departments under other ministries that come under his general financial supervision. But the real litmus test of his success or failure will be the singular determination he displays in checking the price rise and controlling inflation for relieving the distress of the common man.

The bureaucracy has been feeding both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister with a plethora of statistics for putting a gloss on the price situation, with a highly selective choice of facts and figures to play down the adverse impact of the heavy taxation on transportation which has led to a chain reaction.

CSO: 4600/1005

INDIA

IMPORTANCE OF INDO-UK TRADE TALKS STRESSED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by K. N. Malik]

[Text] London, 9 Sep--The postponed meeting of the Indo-British economic committee (IBEC) will be held here later this month to review trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Indian delegation will be led by the industry minister, Mr V. Patil. Mr Leon Brittan, former home secretary, who took over trade and industry in last week's cabinet reshuffle, will lead the British side.

The meeting, earlier scheduled for June last, was postponed at the behest of Britain, ostensibly because the minister was not available for the meeting. The real reason, however, was reported to be the British desire to rebuff India, which had earlier postponed the British minister's visit to India, cancelled a British aerospace exhibition and postponed a decision on or cancelled some important deals in defence and other fields to indicate India's indignation at British inaction against Sikh extremists in Britain. The meeting is being held after about 10 months. The previous meeting was held in India.

Normalcy IBEC meetings are routine. Significance is attached to this meeting as it comes on the eve of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Britain. His visit is to reciprocate the visit to India of the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, earlier this year. It would also signify a thaw in Indo-British relations, which have been frozen for nearly 11 months.

India will take advantage of the IBEC meeting to impress upon the British the need to help India reduce the trade gap, increase British investment in key sectors in India and give a fillip to third country cooperation and joint collaboration ventures.

Balance of Trade

The balance of trade was in favour of India till 1978-79. From then on the balance has been against India. The adverse trade balance reached an all-time high in 1982 when it was minus 459.28 million pounds. The main reason was that while India adopted a liberal import policy, exports from India remained

inelastic. A fall in commodity prices, quota and other restrictions on imports from India and inadequate diversification were mainly responsible for the adverse trade balance.

Indian authorities were greatly concerned with this situation mainly because Britain was its main trading partner. Efforts made by the Indian government and the private sector to boost exports and raise the prices of some key commodities exported to Britain, brought down the trade gap last year to pounds 209.53 million. This represented a growth of about 50 percent in exports over the previous year.

The major items which contributed to the reduction in trade deficit were improved exports of textiles apparels, and garments, chemicals and associated products, leather and leather products, engineering goods, spices, animal feed, cashewnuts and marine products.

British investment in India is about 34.45 million pounds, representing about 35 percent of British overseas investment. The excellent track record of India in ensuring good returns and timely repatriation of profits helped woo investors. Close links between the two countries over the past several decades, affinity in systems followed in the two countries and the use of the English language by traders and industrialists helped promote trade and investment.

#### Joint Ventures

Britain has the largest number of industrial collaborations with Indian firms, nearly 22 percent of the total foreign collaboration ventures. Unfortunately, however, while some countries like the Federal Republic of Germany have recently increased joint collaboration ventures, the number of Indo-British collaborations stagnated in the past few years.

It is, however, in the third country joint ventures that India has been keen on collaboration with British industry but the latter has shown little interest. This, in spite of the fact that British industrialists could benefit from such ventures due to lower cost of expatriate personnel, highly trained technical manpower, lower cost of training and a cheaper supply of software. India has also acquired expertise in subcontracting in construction and consultancy fields, especially in the West Asian and African countries. This could be of special use to British industrialists.

India has also been keen that Britain take an interest in finding avenues to reduce the trade gap, further. India has proposed that Britain should take a more active role in motivating British industrialists to increase investment and joint ventures both within India and in third countries. For this purpose it has proposed an Indo-British trade centre in London. At present, the British Government has set aside 1,80,000 pounds [as printed] for promoting Indo-British trade. For setting up the centre, the expenditure envisaged is about 1 million pounds. This amount would have to be found from the British grant to India.

India is also keen that Britain should not only maintain but increase its grants to India. India would like to see more liberalisation of trade restrictions. India would also like Britain to use its influence to ensure continued soft credits from multilateral institutions. Britain has not been helpful in this field during the past few years, mainly because Britain has been towing the line dictated by the Reagan administration, which insisted on bilateral and not multilateral credits.

The aid and credits are also to be denied to countries who oppose American interests on political and trade issues. It is mainly for this reason that the International Development Association, the soft-loan window of the World Bank, has decreased its interest-free loans to India and some other developing countries, jeopardising adjustment policies and poverty-oriented programmes.

CSO: 4600/1012

INDIA

# ENVOY EXPLAINS CLOSING OF ECUADOREAN EMBASSY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Sep (UNI)--Ecuador has closed its mission in India and its charge d'affaires, Dr Adolfo Alvarez, left for home this morning.

Talking to UNI before his departure, Mr Alvarez said all papers and other material from the embassy has been shifted to their embassy in Cairo, who will now look after the interests of Ecuador here.

He said the Ecuador Government has not recognised, nor will recognise any separatist movement as it respects the principles of non-intervention which is one of the fundamental features of its foreign policy.

He said the reason for the closure of the mission was of "budgetary nature and much against its wishes." However, the decision "will in no way impede Ecuador from continuing to maintain the most cordial relations with India.

Referring to his country's stand on the 'Khalistan' movement, Dr Alvarez said "Ecuador declares that self-determination is neither applicable nor can be made applicable to separatist entities or ethnic minorities."

## No Recognition

The Ecuador Government has made it clear that it recognised the Government of India as the legitimate government and separatist Sikh groups "have neither been, nor will they be recognised by it." This statement came in the wake of the recent visit of a non-official Ecuadorian delegation to London, during which it held a series of meetings with self-styled leader of 'Khalistan,' Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan in July last.

London (PTI): Sikh separatists have sent a five-member delegation to Ecuador as a follow-up to the controversial visit by a former president of that country to London two months ago when he had talks with the self-styled leader of so-called "Khalistan," Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan.

Dr Chauhan told newsmen here that the delegation, led by Mr Avtar Singh, a businessman from Birmingham, included two others from Britain and one Sikh businessman each from the United States and Canada.

Dr Chauhan and other separatists appear to be upset by the move of Akali Dal(L) to organise a convention here next Sunday in support of the Punjab accord. More than 600 delegates have been invited to the convention which is intended to pay homage to Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

CSO: 4600/1012

INDIA

INTERVIEW WITH GANDHI ADVISER ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 11 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by M. H. Jadav]

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Sep--Mr L. K. Jha, adviser to the prime minister on administrative reforms, feels that the way to check rising prices is to produce a surplus of goods that the common people consume. However, the methods to raise the supply of mass consumption items have not received enough attention. The products of daily consumption, including vegetables, do not receive the right kind of stimulus, he says.

Yet another factor that causes him concern is that in order to reduce the budgetary deficit lest it should lead to demand-pull inflation, indirect taxes on inputs are stepped up leading to a cost-push inflation.

Mr Jha said in an interview that he did not think the recent changes in economic policies marked any shift from the country's goal of establishing a socialist pattern of society. Indeed, he asserts, the new policy will lead to a faster improvement in the quality of life of the poor.

The following is the text of the interview.

Question: How do you look at the rising prices, particularly after the presentation of the budget (1985-86)? The government has admitted that it does not have a machinery to hold the price line. What are your suggestions for mitigating the economic difficulties of the common people?

Answer: I am one of those people who believe that the way to fight inflation is to produce in the country a surplus of the goods which the common people consume. Even in the present pressure on prices, it is noticeable that vegetable oil prices have registered a decline, while sugar prices have shot up remarkably high. A monetary explanation of this is not possible. It is the supply position of the two products which explains this. Unfortunately, the instrumentalities for raising the supplies of mass consumption items have not received enough attention. In our early attempts to fight inflation, we used to emphasize the importance of keeping foodgrain prices low. It is when we gave a good support price to the farmer that the Green Revolution took place. But, such products of daily consumption, as vegetables, do not receive the kind of stimulus to produce more which they need. Another factor which causes concern

is that in order to reduce the budgetary deficit lest it should lead to a demand-pull inflation, we step up indirect taxes on inputs and thus give rise to a cost-push inflation. It is significant that most often it is in the months immediately following the budget when the impact of changes in indirect taxes is felt that prices rise rapidly, while towards the end of the financial year, when monetary expansion is at its peak, the prices tend to stabilize or go down. The very seasonality of the price level changes in India should lead us to concentrate more on supply management than demand management.

Question: Do you think the present changes in economic policies characterize a shift from the country's goal of establishing a socialist pattern of society?

Answer: The socialist pattern of society means different things to different people. There are those who regard adherence to the Marxist concept regarding ownership of the means of production and distribution as the true test of commitment to socialism. On the other hand, there are those who believe that improvement in the standard of living of the masses and reducing disparities of income are the essence of the socialism which we dreamt of in the days when I was young, and when the Hindi translation for it was 'samyavad.' Applying the latter criterion, I would say, that the new thrusts of policy will lead to a quicker uplift in the quality of life of the poor.

One of the distortions in our thinking attributable to Western ideas has been to look upon the working classes as the deprived classes in India. The working classes at least those in the urban organized industries have done well for themselves. The real have-nots are, firstly, the unemployed and secondly, the unorganized, landless agricultural labour. Therefore, programmes for employment generation and alleviation of poverty are being included in our planning. To my mind, not all of them are being run as efficiently as they should be. Also, instead of looking upon them, as appendages to a plan, which is growth-oriented, we should try to integrate employment generating programmes with production raising programmes.

Question: One point of view is that the liberalized import policy being implemented by the government in the last few years in the name of raising the country's exports has actually hampered our avowed objectives of self-reliance and import substitution. What is your view? At the same time, India's share in world exports has been falling in the last three decades. It is negligible-India has not taken any advantage of the international market. Will you please explain why this has happened?

Answer: I do not agree. Export promotion itself is very essential for self-reliance. To the extent, liberal imports of necessary inputs make our exports more competitive, we gain in self-reliance. Import substitution had been thought of as a means of saving foreign exchange. The importance of doing so is still there. In a regime of liberalized imports, we have to ensure that protection is given through tariffs to industries, which are run efficiently. The richest countries in the world do that. But the very tight import regime of the past led to the mushrooming growth of high cost industries, which hurt the consumers, particularly those with low incomes and made our exports difficult to sell because of high costs and poor quality. Unless our industries can face competition at home, they cannot compete abroad.

Question: Despite many incentives, concessions and subventions to Indian manufacturers, industrial production in the country has not been picking up. Indeed, there is industrial stagnation. India's industrial growth has been far below those in East Asian and Latin American countries. What are your views on this concrete phenomenon?

Answer: There are many reasons why the industrial growth rate in the country which was high in the Nehru era by which I mean the first two five-year plans, has tended to slacken in the succeeding plans. The down-trend is more deplorable, because it took place at a time when the rate of savings was steadily rising from below 10 percent at the beginning of planning to well above 20 percent since the mid-seventies. To say that this is due to the capital output ratio going up is to beg the question, to re-state the problem and not to solve it. The real weaknesses have been in the system of regulations and controls which have become increasingly complex and time consuming.

A major project in the private sector may take as long as three years or more to get all the clearances. It can rarely be completed within the plan in which it was included. Public sector projects are worse off. They have to get clearances from government departments at every stage. Given their size, they tend to overflow from one plan to the next and beyond. The time over-runs lead to cost overruns. Not only are there too many controls, but too many controllers, and each of them has to get clearances from different departments at different levels. Then there are shortcomings and bottlenecks, such as the inadequacy of power, which leads to under-utilization of capacity. Finally, the absence of competition both external and internal, and the continuance of a seller's market has given rise to a great deal of inefficiency in Indian industry.

Question: A noted economist (Pranab Bardhan) says that there has been a decline in public investment in agriculture and this is one of the principal causes of slow economic growth. The view is also being increasingly held that there is a structural retrogression in the Indian economy since the mid-sixties. Do you agree? Economists and experts now agree that the Green Revolution is confined to the northwest regions of the country. Could this be rectified and how?

Answer: It was certainly true that when we started planning the lack of industries in the country seemed to be the major weakness of the economy. Tremendous importance was given to investment in industry. However, since the mid-sixties, when successive drought and the dependence on PL-480 imports brought home to the country how dangerous it was for us not to produce enough foodgrains for our population, the priorities have changed. We had the Green Revolution. While in the era of early planning, the slow growth in agriculture resulted in a lower rate of growth on the average. In the Sixth Plan, it was the agricultural sector which gave a spurt to our growth rate. However, not enough has been done to realize our agricultural potential. In many parts of the country, the productivity of the soil has not risen as it has in Punjab and Haryana. This is not just because of a lack of public investment. Land Reforms, better technology and many other factors are needed to motivate and enable the farmer to produce more. To think of public investment alone would be somewhat misleading.

Question: What should be done, rather pretty quickly, to remove the public sector inefficiencies? What are the reasons for its failure in capital information? It has been observed that over the past several years raising the administered prices, often outside the Budget, has become a major instrument for resource mobilization by the public sector. Is this a proper course for the country's economy?

Answer: Quite frankly, there are no quick answers. The deficiencies in different public sector units are attributable to different causes. Many public sector enterprises are doing well. Two general weaknesses in the public sector, as a whole, can be readily identified. First, the management is poor; and second, there is too much interference, bureaucratic and political in their working. These are easier to rectify. But there are other causes. Many units have been over-capitalized. They have been located in backward areas and the cost of making them suitable for the location of a major industry by providing road, water, housing, etc., has been added to the cost of plant. There are others which are carrying many times the number of workers than what they need. Therefore, their profits are low or they make losses. The problem gets complicated by the fact that they are often compelled to sell below cost in order to subsidize the consumer. Only through a determined effort, can the shortcomings be removed? I think the [word indistinct] of public sector undertakings should be on commercial principles. They should not be used either as an instrument of taxation or of subsidization. They can be used as an agency for the purpose, but the amounts involved should be reflected in the budget and not in the balance-sheet of the enterprise.

Question: Do you agree to the charge that private sector investments are largely channelled into production of luxury and semi-luxury consumption goods? The private sector is reluctant to go in for more and more consumer goods production to tap the vast market.

Answer: I think this is a misreading of the problem. The private sector certainly wants to go in for products which are profitable. One reason why the basic needs of the people do not attract private sector investment is that we often have curbs on their pricing, while the luxury goods can be priced freely. Even when price control is applied, the practice followed is of allowing the costs, however high, and controlling the profits in relation to the capital employed. This leads to a neglect of costs and a preference for capital intensive industry. I think, if in tax policies and price policies, we make appropriate adjustments, the private sector will not fail to see the vast opportunities which selling consumer goods to the masses profit. If you look back at past history, the multinationals were the leaders in producing and selling matches and cigarettes, soaps and vanaspati as well as kerosene oil, because they realized the importance of reaching the rural markets.

CSO: 4600/1013

INDIA

ANALYST ON DELHI EFFORTS TO SETTLE TAMIL QUESTION

High Priority Given

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 5 Sep--The Government of India is now giving the highest priority to the consolidation of the ceasefire in Sri Lanka, before the expiry of the three-month period soon, by persuading both sides to refrain from further violations, before anything else can be done to carry forward the negotiating process for settling the Tamils problem.

As the Government of India sees it, the inordinate delay in the response of the Tamil militants to meet the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in Delhi has broken the momentum of its conciliatory efforts, with the result that what was being done at the political level to settle the problem has been completely overshadowed by the senseless killings and ceasefire violations. The Indian authorities have been exerting enough pressures on the Sri Lankan Government to restrain its armed forces, while parallel steps are being taken to urge the Tamil militants, in particular the LTTE, to refrain from planning land mines and ambushing the security forces.

The general impression in official circles here is that the Madras-based militant leaders are not able to exercise adequate control over their cadres in Sri Lanka who feel that any talks at this stage with the Jayewardene Government would mean an abandonment of their basic struggle for an independent Eelam. This may or may not be a correct assessment of the situation, but the absence of direct communication between the top ENLF leaders and senior Indian officials in Delhi has been hampering a proper appreciation of the militants' position.

Apart from utilising the Tamil Nadu Government's contacts with them, the Centre is able to get across or receive messages from the ENLF leaders only through the intelligence agencies that are in touch with them. But a political dialogue on the prospects for a negotiated settlement, with the proposals contained in the working paper serving as a mutually acceptable basis for resumption of the interrupted talks, can be discussed only in Delhi.

India's Good Offices Recommended

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 6 Sep--The Sri Lankan President, Mr J. R. Jayewardene, is sending a team of legal experts to Washington, headed by the deputy minister for justice, Mr Shelton Rana Raja, to ascertain whether the U.S. presidential system provides for delegation of powers to the states by legislation other than what are already stipulated in the American Constitution.

The U.S. State Department has informed the Government of India of these impending talks next week with this Sri Lankan delegation, along with an assurance that it would have no special advice to offer on the constitutional aspects of the proposed devolution.

The United States has been maintaining quite consistently in its private discussions with the Sri Lankan Government that Mr Jayewardene should utilise India's good offices in settling the Tamils problem. It continues to adhere to the view that any attempt to resolve this ethnic tangle without India's active cooperation will not succeed and that the Sri Lankan Government should, therefore, avail itself of its (India's) help in finding a lasting political settlement.

Initiative Welcomed

It is against this background that the United States has welcomed the Indian initiative to bring about a direct dialogue between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil leaders including the militants for finding a mutually acceptable solution. The State Department welcomed the Thimpu process and the Delhi talks that followed for getting the stalled dialogue into stride again.

So the Sri Lankan Government has been told by the State Department that, though it would be happy to receive the legal team led by the deputy minister of justice, it may not have any new ideas to offer on the constitutional procedures for devolution other than what India has suggested during the Delhi discussions. In other words, the United States has no intention at all of involving itself in this problem by rendering any other advice to the visiting delegation.

There is considerable appreciation in Delhi for this helpful U.S. attitude, since any contrary advice to the Sri Lankan leadership would have hampered the Indian efforts to bring about an early resumption of the interrupted negotiations. The United States has also commended the proposals contained in the working paper as a reasonable package which could lead to a lasting political settlement of the Tamils problem.

### Militants' Silence Annoying

Madras THE HINDU in English 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 9 Sep--The apparent inability or unwillingness of the Sri Lankan Government to restrain its trigger-happy troops on the rampage has certainly been exasperating and infuriating the Indian mediators who have been trying hard to break this cycle of senseless violence. But the astonishing reluctance or refusal of the Madras-based Tamil militant leaders to admonish their impatient cadres in the field has led to a marked hardening of the Indian Government's attitude towards them.

Reasonable basis: A point that is being stressed in high government circles in Delhi is that India has no intention of pressuring the Tamil militants to respond to the invitation of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to meet him. It is not pressing them either to accept the Sri Lankan proposals in their present form. All that the Government of India is doing, it is being repeatedly stressed here, is to persuade them to resume the dialogue, since the working paper, in its view, provides a reasonable basis for fresh negotiations.

The Government of India would not have been unduly concerned over the virtual refusal of the Tamil militants to fly to Delhi to meet the prime minister, if their real intention was to demonstrate their disappointment with the new Sri Lankan proposals which fall short of their expectations. But the attempt to link their response to Mr Rajiv Gandhi's invitation with the revocation of the deportation of Mr A. S. Balasingam has annoyed the prime minister's advisers, who feel that the Tamil militants are in a way trying to treat this as a precondition to exert pressures on the Indian Government.

There is still no word from Madras whether the leaders of the four member groups of the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) are likely to come to Delhi. But the prime minister is prepared to send the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, to Madras to meet them, if they are really interested in a serious discussion on the contents of the working paper to voice their reservations.

Dilatory tactics: A distinction is thus being drawn between expression of genuine misgivings over the inadequacy of the new Sri Lankan proposals for limited devolution of powers and the adoption of dilatory tactics to prolong the present uncertainty to the point of preventing a resumption of the negotiations.

No personal contact: It is the absence of personal contact between those in the government dealing with the Sri Lankan problem from Delhi and the Tamil militant leaders who have been functioning from Madras that has led to a lot of avoidable misunderstanding between them. The result is that there is no adequate appreciation in Delhi of the political constraints that are compelling these Tamil militants to adopt tough postures, if only to avoid the feeling among their own cadres that they are not abandoning the ideal of an independent Eelam and seeking a compromise by giving up their armed struggle.

As all these years the government has been maintaining communication with these militant leaders only through intelligence agencies, there is nobody of any consequence in the government in Delhi who is able to fly to Madras and talk to them with a feeling of reassurance to carry conviction that in urging them to seek a negotiated settlement India is not sacrificing their interests.

But in its anxiety to establish contact with these Tamil militants, the government has been making the mistake of asking too many persons to talk to them as was done in the Punjab case in the initial stages. In such a situation it is inevitable that one or the other would exceed the brief and make promises in the name of the prime minister, simply to persuade them to respond to his invitation.

This could further complicate matters and create serious misunderstandings between the Tamil militants and the Indian Government. It is, therefore, doubly necessary to restore the missing links in the contacts in these efforts to resolve the Sri Lankan crisis through a lasting political settlement underwritten by India to ensure its faithful implementation.

CSO: 4600/1014

INDIA

## SOUTH AFRICAN HAND SUSPECTED IN BIRMINGHAM CLASHES

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

The Indian authorities are inquiring whether the racial riots between Asians and Africans in Birmingham is a case of underworld rivalries leading to street violence or whether there is any sinister hand behind these clashes bent on creating ill-will among the coloured people.

After the recent attacks on the people of Indian origin in South Africa, the latest incidents in Birmingham are causing concern in non-aligned circles because the recurrence of such clashes between Asians and Africans in other parts of the world could generate internal tensions within the movement.

The leaders of the frontline States in Southern Africa with whom the Government of India has been in close contact, had taken suitable steps to ensure that the attacks on Indians in the Durban area, including the destruction of the Mahatma Gandhi Community Centre, do not spread to other African countries where some racial tensions exist. Fortunately, the African National Congress and other organisations in South Africa itself have been able to pacify the African militants who have been fed with false propaganda that the local Indian community was cooperating with the Botha Government to ensure a privileged position for themselves.

The British Government is reported to be satisfied that there are no political overtones to the racial clashes in Birmingham where rampaging African mobs have looted and burnt Indian and other Asian shops and homes in an unprecedented orgy of violence. But India would like to know how this street violence suddenly sparked, in the absence of any apparent provocation.

The racial incidents in Britain, as in the United States, have generally assumed the character of clashes between White and non-White hoodlums with the unwary police getting caught up in the melee with a part of the mob fury directed against them. It is only now that the Asian and African immigrants have clashed for whatever reason.

**Spreading discord:** According to some African diplomats in Delhi, the South African Secret Service has lately been making a bold bid to spread discord among the Africans by exploiting their tribal animosities and personal rivalries among their chiefs, besides giving a racial twist to their resentment by portraying the Indians in Africa as beneficiaries of the colonial era.

This South African outfit is reported to be copying the methods adopted by the Israeli Intelligence to sow the seeds of discord among Arabs and drive a wedge within the PLO.

There are also reports of some unidentified elements making some sinister attempts to create dissensions between Indians and Pakistanis, also among Indians themselves on communal lines, in a number of European countries, especially Britain. The activities of the Sikh extremists have served as a convenient cover for creating communal discord and giving a political twist to it.

**Feud in OAU:** It is not without significance that the internal feuds in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) whose 48 members constitute almost half the total membership of the non-aligned community have been deepening and dividing the organisation. These sharp divisions among the Africans are reflected by their inability to establish a consensus on any issue of consequence.

**Muslim world divided:** The Islamic Conference, too, is no longer a symbol of unity, even in the negative sense of infusing religious overtones into what are essentially political issues. The Muslim world today is no more united than the African community in the face of the deepening internal rivalries and external pressures.

India, in its dual capacity as the most important third world country and current chairman of the non-aligned movement, would like to delve deeper into the inter-action of all these complex factors to discern whether any powerful racist forces are working secretly to divide the Asians and Africans in different parts of the world by generating friction between them.

INDIA

# TEXTILE INDUSTRY USING SOVIET-SUPPLIED LOANS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] Bombay, 7 Sep--The Indian textile industry for the first time today started using high-technology looms supplied by the Soviet Union. Four Russian projectile looms were inaugurated here by Mr Chandra Shekhar Singh, Union minister of supply and textiles, at India United Mills No 1, at Parel, a unit of National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra north), as part of its modernisation programme.

The shuttleless looms are capable of producing three fabrics simultaneously with a total width of 360 cm and can be deployed for making a spectrum of varieties of cloth of different weaves and fabrics, including those of polypropylene and glass fibres.

The looms have been given at a discount price of Rs. 3.5 lakh each. Four more such looms are soon to be installed at NTC Mills (Maharashtra south) and the performance evaluated. NTC plans to modernise its mills all over the country, having a total of 58,000 looms.

The looms have been supplied under rupee payment and further looms ordered will be supplied under a ten-year deferred payments programme at four percent interest, in view of the resources constraint being faced by NTC. India has, so far, traditionally been meeting its looms requirements from West European countries whose prices are said to be considerably higher than the Russian ones.

Mr C. S. Singh said the shuttleless looms obtained on good terms will further add to the trade with the Soviet Union. Indian mills can now show their competitiveness in international markets by using such looms. The government has decided to throw open the mills to modernisation with support from the workers.

Among NTC mills, India United Mills was selected for installation of the four looms since the workers were keen on modernisation at the earliest.

Among those who addressed the gathering included Mr Haribhau Naik, RMMS president, and Mr Alexei Kashirin, Soviet consul general.

CSO: 4600/1009

INDIA

#### REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE AMENDMENT DETAILED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Sep--Under a presidential ordinance promulgated today, the government amended Section 52 of the Representation of the People Act of 1951 to provide for countermanding an election only in the case of death of a candidate set up by a recognised political party. The death of an Independent candidate would not affect the holding of an election.

Officials said the amendment would eliminate the scope of abuse of the section by those seeking to engage in murderous attacks on Independent candidates, whose number had been increasing in recent years.

The amendment, which comes into effect immediately, could also save such candidates from the danger of attacks with a view to having the elections countermanded. In Punjab, where Assembly and Lok Sabha elections are due later this month, the danger was very real.

The amendment is directed mainly against the Punjab terrorists seeking to murder one candidate or the other in each constituency to frustrate the elections.

The step was decided upon at an emergency meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs on Thursday.

It was approved at a full Cabinet meeting presided over by the prime minister yesterday, on his return from Kerala after a three-day tour.

The presidential proclamation of the Ordinance followed this afternoon.

The amendment would also help in releasing more security personnel and providing greater security to candidates set up by the recognized parties.

The official said that confining the application of the provisions of Section 52 of the act only to candidates of recognised parties was in accordance with the parliamentary form of government the functioning of which depended upon a healthy party system.

Following today's amendment, only the death of a candidate set up by a recognized national party or by the Akali Dal, which is a recognized state party in Punjab, will attract the provisions of Section 52 of the act, resulting in the counter-manding of an election.

It is possible that by virtually immunizing Independents from attacks by terrorists seeking to frustrate the elections, the danger to candidates of the recognized parties has increased.

It is hoped, an official explained, that the terrorists would no longer be tempted to attack candidates indiscriminately.

PTI and UNI add: Official sources said in recent times Section 52 had been frequently misused. There were cases in which candidates, virtually on their deathbeds, were nominated for elections.

The amendment will not have any retrospective effect and will not apply to elections which had been countermanded before the promulgation of the Ordinance.

CSO: 4600/1008

INDIA

## INDIA CONSIDERING PURCHASE OF BRITISH HELICOPTERS

Terms Reportedly Revised

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Sep 85 p 9

[Text] LONDON, September 7 (PTI).

**R**EVISED financial terms are believed to have been offered by the British to the Indian government for the sale of Westland helicopters after New Delhi appeared to have decided against the deal because it considered the operating costs of the helicopter to be uneconomical.

An Indian order for 21 Westland-30 helicopters, which was in an advanced stage of negotiations at the end of last year, is considered vital for Britain's only helicopter manufacturer, Westland. Paucity of orders threatens jobs at the Westland factory at Yeovil.

India, which is looking for helicopters for use by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), had been offered an outright grant of 65 million pounds last year by the British government to cover the cost of the deal. The British were hopeful of getting the order at the beginning of this year.

However, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, told Parliament on May 2 that Westland was not suitable for India's requirements. The helicopter would be operationally more expensive after six to eight years compared to other helicopters available, even if the deal was covered by British aid, he said.

In a determined bid to resurrect the deal, the British have offered new terms under which operational costs will be partly offset. The Indian response to that is not known but there is considerable optimism on the British side that the matter is not closed.

Westland had sent one such helicopter to India for demonstration purposes long ago. It remains there and officials of the company have been travelling frequently to India to press the deal.

A spokesman for Westland said that formal negotiations for the contract were halted earlier this year and since then there had been no significant change in the prospects for an order. No negotiating team had gone to India for this purpose, he added.

However, the British hope is that since India has decided to form a helicopter corporation, it may need a larger number of helicopters for various uses. That would brighten the prospects of India choosing the Westland-30 although fierce competition from other countries, notably France, is noted here.

The British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who has personally and in writing pressed Mr. Gandhi for going in for Westlands, may again do so when the Indian leader comes here next month on an official visit.

Britain is trying for other major contracts from India, including the sale of more Sea-Harrier jump-jets to the Indian navy, supply of howitzer guns, gas turbines, telecommunication equipment and power transmission lines.

Gandhi Remarks to British Paper

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Sep 85 p 9

[Text] London, 8 Sep (PTI)--The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has indicated that India might buy the Westland helicopters from Britain provided the price is right and the performance and running costs meet Indian specifications.

"If Westland can meet (our requirements) I see no reason why we will not buy it," he is quoted as having said in an interview to the SUNDAY TIMES published here today.

Mr Gandhi said that orders for Westland-30 helicopters might rise to 40 if the manufacturers could modify it to meet Indian requirements. India and Britain have been negotiating for 21 such helicopters.

The prime minister said his doubts about the Westland were purely technical. He had expressed these doubts in an interview to a British newspaper earlier this year and reiterated them in parliament later, prompting speculation that India had decided not to go ahead with the 65-million-pound deal.

Burns More Fuel

The helicopters were meant for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to service sea rigs off Bombay where the high summer temperature could seriously impede the flying qualities and efficiency of the Westland's 'air breathing' twin gas-turbine engines. The warm, thin air gives less lift and forces the helicopter to burn more fuel to produce enough power.

Mr Gandhi is quoted as saying that the Westland carried a lot of empty seats when the temperature was low. "So it loses money and when the temperature is high it cannot carry the load that we want. So again it loses money," he added.

The prime minister said, "the job that we want the helicopter to do is a much smaller job than the Westland is capable of."

Westland company has said that it hopes to overcome Mr Gandhi's objections but also says that its helicopter was chosen by India last year after comparative tests with French and Italian rivals, according to the SUNDAY TIMES.

India and Britain, it said, look certain to reopen formal negotiations on the helicopter deal. Westland officials are 'optimistic' about the outcome of unofficial talks with the Indian Government which began in June, it added.

Crucial for Jobs

The Indian contract is crucial for Westland as it would secure 5,300 jobs out of Westland's workforce of 11,500 and another 400 jobs at the Rolls Royce plant which manufactures the helicopter's engines.

The newspaper recalled that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the minister for overseas development, Mr Timothy Raison, both had made personal pleas to Mr Gandhi to reconsider his opposition to the deal but had been unsuccessful until now. Mr Gandhi had ignored suggestions that cancellation of the deal could lead to the loss of 45 million pounds in British aid.

If the deal goes through, the aid, which is earmarked to finance the deal, was likely to be restored, according to the report. It said that earlier Mr Gandhi had rejected the deal apparently to punish Britain for failing to clamp down on Sikh activists here following the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

CSO: 4600/1006

INDIA

## DELHI APPROVES SETTING UP OF HELICOPTER CORPORATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] The government has approved the setting up of a helicopter corporation to meet the needs of both the public and private sectors including the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, reports UNI.

The decision to set up the corporation was taken at a meeting of the Cabinet committee on political affairs.

The corporation is expected to have more than 90 helicopters of different configurations to meet the needs of the oil industry, tourism department and the public and private sectors.

The helicopters will also operate in the hilly terrain in the north and sensitive areas in the northeast. Keeping in view the security aspect it has been decided to set up the corporation in the public sector.

The Indian Air Force has evaluated four different types of helicopters--the American Sikorsky S-76 and the Bell 214, the French Aerospatiale Dauphin 2 and the British Westland WG-30. A final decision on the types of helicopters to be operated by the corporation is yet to be taken.

A high-level committee was formed to study the feasibility of setting up the helicopter corporation, and it was asked to submit its reports within three months.

The committee, which has formulated a blueprint for the corporation, has two Indian Air Force officials on it and is headed by Indian Airlines managing director K. Chadha.

It includes Dr R. K. Aiyengar, National Industrial Development Corporation chairman of the National Industrial Development Corporation, Mr Dharam Vir, director (engineering) Indian Airlines, Mr K.N.S. Krishnan, director aeronautical inspection in the office of the director general of Civil Aviation, Mr A. K. Gupta, general manager (transport) and Mr V. V. Mehta, deputy general manager (both from Oil and Natural Gas Commission).

The government intends to set up this corporation immediately and then dispense with the services of Canadian and other foreign operators who are currently providing helicopters, pilots and maintenance staff.

IRAN

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH REVOLUTIONARY AFRICAN STATES SOUGHT

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 1 Sep 85 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN, Aug. 31 (IRNA) — The visiting Mozambican Foreign Minister, Joachim Alberto Chissano met with Iran's Prime Minister Hussein Musavi here Saturday.

At the meeting Mr. Chissano presented the premier with a report on the existing tension in Southern Africa as well as the difficulties the front-line states are facing.

Premier Musavi lauded the Mozambican people for their resistance against the pressures of the racist South African regime. He also noted that closer relations with the revolutionary African countries is a primary aim of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy.

On the superpowers' conspiracies against Iran, the premier said that since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, NATO has continuously increased its naval presence near the Hormoz Straits aimed at frightening the Iranian people.

But the U.S. should understand that Iranians have long been reconciled with the issue of martyrdom and they are all ready to sacrifice their lives for their country. He noted that this has been the most effective weapon used against the U.S.

In conclusion the premier called for the exchange of experiences obtained by the two countries during their struggles, noting that the two countries should coordinate their stances in international organizations.

**Second Round of Talks**

Current relations and international political developments were discussed in the second round of talks between the Mozambican Foreign Minister Chissano and his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati, here Saturday.

Chissano called for coordination between the two countries regarding international issues and the coming session of the Non-Aligned Movement meet in particular.

"The movement can serve as a basis for anti-imperialist activities and the Luanda conference is an occasion to take strong joint action against imperialism and racism," he said.

In response, Velayati outlined Iran's foreign policy saying that "unlike colonialist powers, which seek only their interests at the expense of heavy losses for Third World countries, we are seeking fruitful, mutual cooperation with the Third World. Our relations are humane and based on mutual respect and we are determined to follow the Islamic policy of "Neither East-Nor West," stated Velayati.

He concluded by saying that considering the important role that Mozambique is playing in South Africa, the Islamic Republic gives priority to relations with that country.

CSO: 4600/3

IRAN

# RAFSANJANI ALLEGEDLY CONTACTED AN AMERICAN IN TOKYO

Paris NEHZAT in Persian 1 Aug 85 p 18

[Paris NEHZAT in Persian; weekly organ of the Iran National Resistance Movement]

[Text] Reports received from reliable sources in regard to the results of the trip of Hashemi-Rafsanjani to China and Japan suggest the venture of a regime at the time of its certain death striving to create commotion in order to light its way and blindly release its last shots.

In negotiations with Chinese officials, Hashemi-Rafsanjani has made unconditional promises to sell as much cheap oil as the Chinese desire. Before his trip, Ali Akbar Velayati informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China through reports that the Islamic Republic, at a time when it is being rejected by the Soviet Union and the West relies on the People's Republic of China to purchase offensive arms. If China grants the Islamic Republic's request, the regime is willing to sign long-term agreements to supply plenty of inexpensive oil to China. "We are willing to make an exception to PPEC rules to deliver so much oil to China that it will enable that country to liberally provide the oil needs of its friends in Africa and Southeast Asia."

These precise reports secured from firsthand sources indicate that in three rounds of official negotiations between Rafsanjani and the Iranian mission with the Chinese, the sale of F-7 airplanes (similar to Soviet MIG-19's) and 56-T tanks to Iran were rejected on the grounds that the Chinese withhold the sale of offensive arms while two nations are at war with each other. But Rafsanjani succeeded in getting the approval of the Chinese to draw and sign an agreement for the purchase of surface-to-air (SAM) and air-to-surface (SCUS) missiles. In this manner, in the very near future, the Khomeyni regime will have Chinese-made missiles. Obtaining these arms in its most critical condition will give the moribund republic of Khomeyni a chance in the lasts moments of its definite downfall to attack the small states of the Persian Gulf and their oil resources.

The death of the Khomeyni regime is inscribed inside Iran by the hands of the nation of Iran. The certain sign of this fact is the escalation of clashes between the national forces and the regime's death squad. This

indicates the discordance caused by the savage intimidation of the regime and as a result will lead to a rapid organization for a consolidated national uprising. Under this situation, even if the Islamic Republic has its hands on the most fearful arsenal, its days are numbered; and even if it is victorious in its belligerency and war expansion, the open mouthed grave of national hatred will still swallow it.

In Japan, Hashemi-Rafsanjani acted the evident role of the mullah's hypocrisy in front of tens of television cameras. In his visit with Hirohito, the "sun emperor, the living God of the earth, and the sacred and shadowless king," this mullah, who in his Friday prayers calls monarchy and imperial regimes polytheistic, blasphemous, and against the text of the Koran, bowed down nine times and with his obeisance, confirmed the loyalty and immortality of monarchy and sacred emperorship in the country of the Rising sun. He dared to sit in front of the emperor only after the third time that the shadowless emperor asked him to sit, but in all those long minutes of the visit Hashemi-Rafsanjani never dared to look directly at the eyes of the immortal emperor Japanese tradition, due to divine respect for the emperor, does not permit anyone to look at the eyes of the irrevocable son of the shining sun.

In the region where falsehood rules, Hashemi-Rafsanjani does not fear if in his Friday prayer sermons, it is mentioned that the prophetic mission of the Islamic revolution is based on expelling the world's Satanic kings. But in Hirohito's palace, the semi-God and emperor of all the centuries, he bowed down nine times and acted so well-mannered. Undoubtedly if he was a pilgrim in Mecca he would never have performed such a humble and solicitous gesture. He had to tone down his anti-monarchy attitudes in Hirohito's palace.

In spite of all these gestures, the Japanese answer to his request, according to a famous Japanese proverb was "this year is summer, meeting in freezing winter," [As published. Indicating skepticism about the future].

According to reliable reports, the result of the trip of Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Japan was disappointing. While Hashemi-Rafsanjani was begging the Japanese to purchase more oil from Iran, their answer was that due to shipping difficulties in Khark Island and the lack of security for tanker traffic in the Persian Gulf, they are not going to purchase more oil from Iran.

In regard to the reconstruction of the petrochemical complex in Bandar Shahpur, the Japanese rejected this request on the grounds that the destruction from bombing is so extensive that reconstruction is not profitable. But the Japanese, without the usual market bargaining, agreed that the trade corporation of Feysan, under the management of Haj Seyed Miran, one of Rafsanjani's agents and a few other mullahs could act to purchase Japanese products with more authority and capital. The Feysan Corporation is engaged in purchasing arms from illegal markets with several billion toman capital, and now it is engaged in purchasing every kind of Japanese good to import to Iran. Rafsanjani's visit to Japan gave new opportunities to the mullah shareholders of this corporation to plunder more than ever.

The reliable report on Rafsanjani's visit to China and Japan reveals another very important issue, which suggests his excessive monopolistic demand. The speaker of the mullah's Majllis secretly met with an American in Tokyo. In this meeting, Rafsanjani briefed the American, who was certainly a representative of the U.S. State Department, that he is the most influential factor in the Islamic Republic and if the United States secretly guarantees his support, he would be able to easily seclude Imam Khomeyni and actually discharge him; in addition, he would take action to end the Iran-Iraq war respectably.

In the same secret visit; Rafsanjani promised the American representative that if the White House supports him, he will guarantee the stability and security of the region and establish a free political atmosphere within the country, enabling the national front and even Dr Bakhtiar to be able to freely participate in political activities. The political report received by us reveals that the American representative cautiously took note of Hashemi-Rafsanjani's propositions but refrained from promising anything.

In Rafsanjani's trip to Japan it was also revealed that an Austrian [as published] has been active throughout the world as the financial agent of the speaker of the Islamic consultative Assembly, Rafsanjani's enormous income from commissions in purchasing arms and his percentage from the sale of oil is invested in purchasing big fields and animal husbandry establishments in Austrilia and around the city of Adelaide by his Austrian [as published] foreman and his brother Hbseyn Rafsanjani.

9815

CSO: 4640/698

IRAN

## SEMINAR CONDEMNS NATIONALISM AS DANGEROUS FOR ISLAMIC STATES

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The world Islamic movement, in eliminating and disarming governments imposed by world blasphemy must take responsibility for political, social, educational, and economic change in the Islamic countries.

According to an IRNA report, the world seminar for studying the effects of nationalism on Islamic nations, held in London, concluded yesterday with the issuance of a declaration. In stressing the danger of nationalism as a colonialistic trick for dividing and cutting to pieces Islamic land, the declaration announced: These ways of thought and political systems do not have any legitimacy in Islam.

In condemning governments dependent on the superpowers in the Islamic countries, this seminar called these nations protectors of world blasphemy interests. It asked the Islamic nations to fight against these governments and the supremacy of satanic power in their countries. It asked for the unity of the establishment of a single Islamic government and genuine peace in all Islamic nations.

In this declaration, it is stated: "Hajjis the most glorious place for solitude and brotherhood among Islamic nations, free from the problems of nationalities and colonialistic divisions. The Hejaz territory must be declared a mutual Islamic inheritance for all nations of Islam and must be administered by a committee of representatives from all Muslim nations. No country can claim political supremacy or territorial rights over the cities of Mecca and Medina."

The world seminar for studying the effects of nationalism was held for 4 days from 31 July 1985. Scholars, writers, journalists, students, and workers participated. In the seminar's declaration it was announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran is the only Islamic country which has declared its unity with other Islamic nations, free from any nationalistic or religious influence. This declaration states that the leadership of Islamic society must be derived from the Islamic clergy. At present, Imam Khomeyni is the only apparent and genuine Islamic leader for the Muslim world movement.

To conclude, the seminar declaration refers to the fact that Arab nationalism, by propounding Arabic, the language of the Koran and Islamic nations throughout the world places it in a racial mold and makes it an Arab monopoly. This is a most dangerous nationalistic attitude which has divided and torn the Muslims to pieces. It added: All liberal movements of the Islamic nation must be based only on the Koran and Islam in order to culminate in the establishment of an Islamic society.

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CSO: 4640/699

END